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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

World Sees Thistle Crop

Business, the Golden Goose

'Studio' Scenes in Radio

¶ **Echoes of the Spanish** Inquisition, and of the indifference to human rights which made it possible, resound throughout the world, as details of the destruction of Guernica, historic shrine of Basque independence, become known. Chief of Foreign Relations Mendiguren, of the Basque Government, asserts that aviators in the service of the insurgents bombed the town for three hours, setting it in flames and killing some 800 civilians. The attacks were evidently pursued with no object except to terrorize the people. Witnesses declare that for sheer barbarism the attacks were without precedent in history, airplanes swooping down to 100 feet and machine gunning the population. The victims, mostly women and children, were mowed down while fleeing their burning homes.

¶ **The press of the world** will seethe with indignation against the perpetrators of this fruitless debacle. And yet, the problem itself is not confined to a nation or to a class. Society at large reaps the thistles it sows, by putting racial and class prestige above the behests of a universally applicable principle.

¶ **The goose that lays** the golden eggs—namely, American business men en masse—becomes extremely vocal in demanding that forays on its nest by certain irresponsible practices of labor be guarded against. So, as the United States Chamber of Commerce sits in convention in Washington, there appears strong indication that business and industrial leaders are ready to launch a national drive to amend the National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner composition) so as to place on labor responsibilities as well as privileges consistent with its newly acquired influence. To this end the Chamber committee considers a resolution which would set up a list of "unfair" practices as applied to labor, similar to labor's "unfair" list as applied to employers. If the goose is to continue laying eggs, it wants assurances that its eggs will not be destroyed.

¶ **The line of demarcation** between authenticity and fancy, always drawn rather thin in the nebulous field between radio entertainment and radio information, is stretched to a hair's breadth in the $250,000 damage suit against Floyd Gibbons, newspaper man and radio commentator, charging that he had interpolated "faked" effects during a supposed radiocast of an eye-witness report of the Ohio River flood. Radio Script Writer Charles Locke charges that the high-speed announcer claimed to be reading his script by candle light, when the electric lights were comfortably glowing, and also claimed to be talking to a diver under water who was actually in the studio.

¶ **As a general thing, radio** networks have been extremely scrupulous in insisting upon authentic reports of this sort, and broadcasting stations generally in the flood areas did a heroic work in placing their facilities at the disposal of the relief agencies, while radiocasters not only helped in keeping morale up and mortality down, but likewise rendered yeoman service in raising a $22,000,000 relief fund. The possible exigencies of the period and the unknown elements involved should induce the public to refrain from convicting the defendant prematurely—at least until the court has had its say.

¶ **Fact finding** is not all being left to government agencies, and sometimes the official and non-official conclusions do not agree. For instance: the tenant farmer, who has received so much publicity and commiseration, is a minority problem in America's rural life, according to a statement by the Agricultural Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. Farm tenants do not comprise more than 24 per cent of farmers; only 15 per cent, when those renting from kinfolk are deducted. Also, farm tenancy, according to the committee, is not a depression phenomenon. But there are admittedly serious problems in special areas where a sound policy of long-term farm purchasing credit might be further facilitated by the Government. When a device is found encouraging to farm operator-ownership which will bring the bottom level up without lowering the level from the top down, a sturdy crop of farmers should issue from that soil of self-respect.

¶ **And they say the age** of adventure and romance is past? Well, a dispatch from Hong Kong announces the arrival of the Hong Kong Clipper from Manila on the first regular flight between the two cities, thus bringing into the realm of reality a 30-year-old dream of a round-the-world air service. The jump between Hong Kong and Manila places the final 700-mile link in an airplane chain whereby aerial travelers may circumnavigate the globe on commercial lines in less than a month. Land, sea, and air having been conquered, perhaps the next frontier may be found in the realm of thought, for as humankind's explorations become more intelligent, they tend toward higher planes of research.

Big Business Challenges Unions

Powers and Aims of Group Defined—Moderate View Expected

Has Dual Capacity

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP) The Labor Relations Board said today it has handled 2311 cases involving 796,118 workers in the 18 months of its operation. The cases included charges of unfair labor practices and petitions for elections to choose collective bargaining representatives.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—What is the National Labor Relations Board which almost daily is being asked to intervene in industrial disputes from one end of the country to the other?

The board has just held an election of workers at Hershey, Penna., and Waterville, Maine, in each of which, incidentally, the C. I. O. was outvoted by shop unions.

The board today will hold a similar election among the 15,000 Packard employees at Detroit. Earlier, a board-supervised election at Schenectady, N. Y., left the C. I. O. victorious over a company union and hence the sole bargaining agent for the plant.

The board has been appealed to, and is investigating, industrial strife on a score of fronts.

Who and what is the board?

Industrial Peace Is Aim

The board is one of the most potentially powerful triumvirates in America. Its goal and objective is industrial peace. It has been quietly operating for over a year, but its newfound prominence has followed the spread of the sit-down strike, the wave of industrial unrest sweeping the country, and above all the 5-to-4 decision of the Supreme Court. The board had only theoretical power prior to that 5-to-4 decision; now it has real power. Industry must heed it, study it, obey it. It has become one of the chief realities in the industrial situation today. It is as powerful potentially as any other administrative-judicial body in America.

The board started work in October, 1935. It has already handed down 135 decisions, and more important, has formulated and established its procedure in handling labor matters. Today it occupies three floors of an old-fashioned office building in Washington in quarters which are rapidly becoming too small for it, and it has a force of 110 in the capital and another 70 in the field.

The theory on which the Supreme Court sustained its decision in the Jones & Laughlin case is the theory upon which the board was founded and upon which it operates—that a major cause of strikes has been the unwillingness of employers to bargain with employees, and that en-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Packard workers vote on union choice: Page 2.

Merchants Protest 'Baby Wagner Act'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, April 28

As organized business, through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, centered on Washington to compel amendment of the National Labor Relations Act, in New York today it was moving through the Merchants' Association to protest state legislation that would set up a "Baby Wagner Act."

The New York bill would set up a three-member commission whose year's salary would total $27,000 to define unfair labor practices and would have powers comparable in intra-state matters to the authority of the national board over interstate business.

The association took up the cudgels against the proposed legislation when it found the bill was about to be reported out of committee in the Senate in Albany, N. Y. Telegrams were sent to Democratic and Republican leaders.

Organized Labor Told to Face Responsibility of Wagner Act

Roosevelt Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—American business asked today that organized labor accept the responsibilities as well as the privileges of its enormously enhanced power.

Setting in motion what gave every indication of becoming a national drive to amend the National Labor Relations Act, business and industrial leaders at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States demanded that the "one-sidedness" of the recently validated act be corrected.

This the movement which apparently has been gathering headway among business leaders all over the country since the Supreme Court by a series of 5-4 decisions upheld the Wagner Act finally became vocal here, and aroused such a clamor of support that there was no question that it would be overwhelmingly supported.

Business Hails Move

Observers saw in this counter-thrust of organized business a spontaneous response to current union drives, strikes and sit-down disturbances.

Speakers at the general session today again reverted to the subject and broadened the matter to cover the whole New Deal. It was left to Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, to present the Government's side of the Wagner Act, and to urge that it be left unchanged for a time while experience was gained in its operation. A middle-of-the-road counsel of mutual toleration was offered by P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

Following these, the session was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Franco Bombs Blow to Hopes For Mediation

British in Move to Halt Wanton Bombing of Defenseless Towns

Labor Manifesto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28 — Assurance that the British Government will continue efforts already made to prevent the bombing of open towns in Spain was given by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today in replying to a question by Major Clement Attlee, Labor, on the subject of the deliberate destruction of the historical Basque capital, Guernica, which has aroused the most intense indignation here.

The General Council of Trade Unions and the National Executive of the Labor Party today issued a joint manifesto denouncing the bombing as "a monstrous crime perpetrated on a defenseless Basque city, with no shadow of military reason or excuse," and calling on the Government to take steps to institute an inquiry through the League of Nations of the whole problem of the bombing of open towns in warfare.

Calls It "Outrage"

The manifesto declares in the name of British labor that the insurgents' act is an "outrage on humanity and a violation of the principles of civilization. The ruthless slaughter of men, women and children, driven from ruined homes and systematically shot down in cold blood by German air raiders, is a manifestation of the merciless, inhuman spirit which dominates the rebel forces and their fascist accomplices, and of the savage hatred felt particularly against the liberty-loving Basques and their heroic defence of Bilbao."

While accounts of the Guernica bombing differ as to the number of casualties, they all agree that the only sufferers have been unarmed civilians and the wounded. The bombing, which eye-witnesses show was a systematic attempt to destroy the whole town, section by section, was thus sheer wanton destructiveness, since it served no discernible military purpose except to terrorize and massacre people who have no voice in the stoppage or continuance of the resistance.

Shatters Hopes

The renewal of the ruthlessness, which has characterized the Spanish fighting throughout, has dissipated the hopes entertained here that when the first stage of the control scheme had been successfully inaugurated and volunteers withdrawn it would be possible to institute talks of mediation.

Meanwhile military experts would be at a loss to know why the insurgents are concentrating such strong forces on a sector where even capture of the final objective, Bil-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Ruthless market day bombing of Guernica: Page 3.

World Worker

© Bachrach

Mrs. Herbert F. French

Braintree Woman, Secretary for International Women's Clubs

Clubwomen Work In 28 Countries For World Peace

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., April 28 — An appeal to the women of the United States to use their grapevine telegraph to spread talk of peace instead of gossip was made here today at the annual council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs by Miss Alves Long of St. Louis, chairman of the International Relations Committee. The topic of peace kept bobbing up through the sessions in the midst of discussion of a legislative program which runs the gamut from approval of kindergartens to disapproval of narcotics.

The aims of the organization are so widespread that Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson of Tulsa, national president, charged the women with spreading themselves "as thin as pancakes."

Mrs. Lawson participated in the general peace chorus by announcing that she is writing to women's organizations in other countries asking them to join the federation in a study of treaties to which the various nations are signatories.

With 62 affiliated clubs in 28 countries the United States group is endeavoring to build a network for peace according to Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree, Mass., extension secretary for international clubs.

International Clubs Active

Among the most active of the affiliated groups is the Philippine Federation with 10,000 members which has been making a campaign for votes for women. The International Club of Yokohama, Japan, has initiated the first public library in English in that city. The Shang-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

President Approves Drive On Monopoly And Soaring Prices

Mounting Costs Declared by Public Affairs Report a Grave Menace

Urges Production To Combat Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — Even as President Roosevelt took steps to cope with rising prices, there was made available here a new popular pamphlet of the Public Affairs Committee, calling the trend toward higher prices "the gravest danger facing the American people today," and outlining the broad policies needed to resist the pressure of this yeast in the economic system.

Prices must be held down and further lowered just as fast as technological progress makes it possible, the simply written pamphlet declares, following the lines of analysis of the well-known Brookings Institution researches. And productivity must be expanded by all possible means, including a refusal to shorten hours of work, so as to make goods plentiful and cheap.

Otherwise, an increase of prices will follow constituting "a sure road to an inflationary boom with its vicious circle of rising prices, wages and costs, which in turn necessitate new rises in prices. It is essential, therefore . . . that the existing favorable ratio between wages and prices be maintained and improved."

"Increasing the spread between wages and prices," says the report, "is the only way, in the long run, by which living standards can be raised, and the economic system developed to its full usefulness.

Increasing Production

"It is important to notice, however, that an increased spread between wage rates and prices such as is necessary to raise buying power depends fundamentally upon raising the efficiency of production. At best, only small increases of wages can be achieved by encroaching on profits. By far the most effective way of raising the wage-price ratio is through increasing the productivity of workers, either through technical advances, improved management, or heightened labor efficiency. . . ."

The steps necessary to reach 1929 levels—taking of which would also eliminate abnormal unemployment in the United States—are outlined:

1. "Make good the actual deterioration of plant and equipment suffered during the depression.

2. "Increase productive capital in line with the growth of population.

3. "Expand the production of consumption goods in accordance with the growth of population."

"Something of the cost of the depression may be seen in the magnitude of this task. If we are to achieve this goal within five years, it will be necessary for our durable goods industries to turn out approximately $33,000,000,000 worth of goods each year from 1937 to 1941. This is 60 per cent more than the actual production of such goods in 1936, and one-third more than the amount turned out in the boom period of 1925-1929

What of Unemployed?

"If this end were to be attained, what would happen to our unemployed? It is estimated that the durable industries, alone would need from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 more men to fulfill this task. And a considerable increase in consumers goods would also be required to restore the 1929 levels of consumption. Thus the mere restoration of 1929 standards of production and consumption within five years would more than wipe out our problem of joblessness."

As to the contention that reduction of the working-week would increase labor's income, it is said:

"This impression is the result of looking merely at money incomes. It is perfectly true that total wages paid out to labor would be increased

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Hits Boom Conditions in Letter to Garner—Cummings Urges Action

Wants Study Made Of Antitrust Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Preliminary warnings of a major administration drive against monopoly and price rises are reverberating in the air today, following a series of important statements by President Roosevelt before his deferred departure at 6:03 this morning for a Gulf of Mexico fishing trip.

Coupled with the drive against inflationary price increases, the Administration has also its own general economy program. Today Speaker Bankhead confirmed that President Roosevelt supports the bill of Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, to give the Executive authority to cut up to 15 per cent from any departmental budget not legally obligated for payment.

Fifteen per cent of all appropriations in this category—perhaps $3,500,000,000 to $4,000,000,000—would thus be impounded, and left to the discretion of the President to spend or save. At the same time, Speaker Bankhead objected to Senator James F. Byrnes' rigid 10 per cent cut in all such appropriations, describing it as "practically impossible" to carry out.

The Administration program, therefore, is to seek economies through executive action during the course of the coming fiscal year, rather than arbitrary slashing of departmental budgets now which might create hardships later. Under the proposed plan, the President would be empowered to make economies at least equaling his estimated deficit, by saving money in some spots, and continuing spending in others, as continuing conditions seem to warrant.

The latest developments fit together to make an administration program against inflation and the rising prices that are its evidence, and hence take on national importance scarcely second to the Supreme Court fight itself. Here are the events:

Approves Cummings Stand

President Roosevelt approvingly issued, after reading it to the press, a letter from Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, calling for a sweeping program of anti-monopoly study and action, looking toward revision of the antitrust laws, in the light of their relation to patents, taxation, commerce, manufacturing, farming, and labor.

The President also sent a letter to Vice-President Garner, opposing the Miller-Tydings resale bill, as "most untimely to legalize any competitive or marketing practice calculated to facilitate increases in the cost of numerous and important articles which American householders, and consumers generally, buy."

Meantime, after a White House talk, Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri introduced a bill to impound 15 per cent of appropriations approved for the next fiscal year, giving the President authority to withhold or restore this cut from any given department or agency, according to his judgment on the feasibility of economy.

The President widened to include the general public in his warning against speculation in the stock and commodity markets, sent to 800,000 government employees a day earlier. He implied his approval if the securities and exchange commission should increase present requirements for margin trading, even boosting them to 100 per cent.

In sum, these activities were all anti-inflationary, all pointing to actual and "psychological" administration activities to curb a runaway boom. They seemed to foreshadow later legislative measures of industrial control.

What It All Means

The present impression is that the Administration will introduce minimum wage and hours legislation at an early date, perhaps also including a federal child labor statute.

The second, balancing step—industrial control, including not only fair-trade-practice regulations but the use of federal powers to control "bigness" in industry—seems to be more remote. Implication of today's letters was that studies may be prosecuted in the coming months, with a view to legislation at the next session.

In any event, this flurry of presidential talk is believed to be directed principally toward market and price conditions. The President was issuing a warning of prospective action which very warning has its effect. The stock market irregularity and slump this morning were illustrative of its results.

Further industrial control is desired by the Administration not only for its alleged social advantages, but to level off prospective booms and depressions. A boom is already under way, according to warnings, and leaders are looking forward to the need of cushioning a very sharp fall sooner or later unless the leveling process takes place in the meantime.

The two texts released by the President — the Attorney General's letter and the presidential missive

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Speedy Passage Is Predicted For Neutral Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — The neutrality program upon which leaders agreed last week has now had all its I's dotted and T's crossed, is being introduced into both houses of Congress today, and is expected to be passed in swift time.

The measure can then be flown to President Roosevelt, on his Gulf fishing trip, and the hope is to have it signed midnight Saturday, when the present bill lapses. Unless the potential gap were stopped, exporters —if they were prepared—might obtain licenses and export munitions to the Spanish war factions with no actual limitations. But there are sufficient obstacles, with State Department restrictions and the imminent passage and signature of the new bill, to preclude any material export.

The new bill sets a broad and quasi-permanent program of American "neutrality," under which the President must automatically recognize the existence of wars between nations or civil strife, and set in operation machinery to debar the shipment to any such groups of arms, ammunition, or materials of war, the extension of American loans or credits to the belligerents, travel by Americans on belligerent ships, and various other restrictions.

Optional With President

A much more rigid requirement in the Senate bill has been made optional with the President and extended only for two years. Under this section, the Chief Executive—when in his judgment the peace or neutrality of the United States would be served thereby—can require that title to any commodities

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Italian Ties to Albanians Tightened by Ciano Mission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 28—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, accompanied by several high officials of the Italian Foreign Office, left Rome by air today for Tirana, Albania, on a three-day official visit to King Zog.

While the visit, it is understood, will not lead to the signature of any new diplomatic instrument, since the two countries are already bound by a defensive alliance signed in 1927, for a period of 20 years, as well as by a number of satisfactory financial and economic accords, nevertheless importance is attached to the fact that Yugoslavia fully approves of Count Ciano's mission. With the conclusion of the Italo-Yugoslav pact of March 25, 1937, the Albanian question has ceased to envenom Italo-Yugoslav relations.

Albania is not mentioned in that pact, but references to it were made in one of the additional protocols signed in Belgrade by Count Ciano and Mr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Premier of Yugoslavia, and which have not yet been published, although their contents are known.

Possibly one of the reasons why the protocol dealing with Albania has been kept secret is that it refers to a state which nominally at least is independent. In this document the Italian and Yugoslavian Governments exchanged assurances to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of Albania and to recognize positions now held by them in that country, without attempting to secure further unilateral advantages.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania, April 28—The arrival of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, here today for a three-days visit serves as an occasion for the most ostentatious diplomatic demonstration in Albania since Zog became King, and is regarded with indignation by most Albanians as merely designed to emphasize Italy's firm hold upon this little kingdom.

Rome, it is felt, considers this display especially useful as helping to promote the belief that it has become Yugoslavia's best friend, but, nevertheless, that it has made no concessions whatever on the Albanian question.

Count Ciano's presence here is taken to mean that the new "Roman Empire" still looks upon Albania as its strategic base in the Balkans and the key to its control of the Adriatic Sea. The visit is also regarded as part of Premier Mussolini's plan to strengthen his position in southern Europe and the Near East.

Albania is a very vital element in this scheme and in return for the strategic and political advantages which this little kingdom gives the new Roman Empire, Albania has received substantial financial help.

Most of the material progress in Albania and much of the stability here is due to Italy's support. The new army, an admirable police force, 600 schools, an excellent network of roads, bridges, the constructing of a modern harbor and rebuilding the capital would not have been possible without Italy's assistance.

Nevertheless, the Italians are highly unpopular with the people here and the population bitterly resents today's display of Italy's power. They feel almost as though Albania could not carry on financially without foreign help, and it is therefore expected that the present intimate Italian-Albanian relations will continue without much outward friction.

Italy's grip on Albania: Page 3.

Reduction in Crime News Urged by Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Much of the present day's crime news should never be printed, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes.

The President's wife told newspaper women today that she favors publication of crime stories only if they give the reader a knowledge of the background that produced the criminal.

Spectacular news, and motion pictures with a crime theme, she held, are usually harmful because of the suggestions they give as to how crimes may be committed.

Mrs. Roosevelt recalled a case in New York State where a prisoner who had ordered a special dinner and asked to walk to the electric chair on his hands was deeply disappointed when a last-minute reprieve came because his opportunity for publicity was lost. Crime stories, she said, also encourage a morbid curiosity in a certain type of person.

If newspaper stories can be written to give the public a knowledge of the conditions which cause crime they will be useful, the President's wife thinks.

The President's wife discussed crime news in reply to a question at a press conference held in the midst of preparations for a quick trip to Seattle, Wash., where she will visit her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, while the President is on his southern fishing trip.

Declining to say just when she would leave or whether she would go by air, Mrs. Roosevelt said she would be back here by May 14.

As solution to the scores of invitations showered upon her by Seattle groups during a visit which she describes as "purely private," Mrs. Roosevelt revealed that she has invited all organizations to meet together at one time in the Civic Auditorium, where she will address them.

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Navyless Vatican Signs Accord To Curb Submarines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—A diplomatic anomaly came to light today. The State Department announced that the Vatican State has deposited in London its formal adherence to the provisions of the 1930 London Naval Treaty in regard to the humanization of submarine warfare.

The Vatican State has no navy; all of the London Treaty has expired save this single provision; and seven long years have elapsed since the treaty was signed; but such are the inflexible amenities of diplomacy that the Vatican went right ahead and enrolled its formal adherence.

The Vatican State binds itself not to use submarines in a manner violative of certain enumerated humanitarian principles, such as attack on merchant vessels.

The "humanization" of submarines is often described as a contradiction in terms, and Aristide Briand, as French delegate to the London Naval conference, said that the equivalent in land armaments to these provisions would be to sign a treaty solemnly pledging not to insert bayonets more than three inches.

If Student Writes Wrong Answer, It and His Face Both Turn Red

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The right color note means more in examination papers than in spring clothes at Kansas State College here where a new system of grading is in vogue. If the student's answer is wrong it turns red right under his eyes, whereas, if it is correct it turns blue.

This method of grading, known as the Chemo-Score device, was invented by two professors, Dr. H. J. Peterson of State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Miss., and his brother, Dr. J. C. Peterson of Kansas State College.

Printed with two moisture-sensitive black inks, the correct and incorrect answer spots are initially indistinguishable, but when moistened they change immediately to contrasting colors. The examinee records his choice of answers by touching with a fountain pen filled with water or with a moistened paper clip the spot which represents his chosen answer to each question. If his choice is correct the answer spot immediately turns blue; if incorrect, it turns red.

In certain home-study classes the student, after studying his assignment, takes up the problems one by one and checks his answers on the self-instructor card, using a roughened pin dipped in water. This he thrusts through the spot on the card which represents his answer and works it up and down a few times. Then he removes the pin and presses the perforated spot between the thumb and forefinger. This causes the color to spread. If the answer is wrong it turns red; if correct, the spot is blue.

According to Dr. B. H. Fleenor of the Home Study Department, the reaction of correspondence students to the self-instructor has been most favorable. "Students find that this method spares them the time-consuming drudgery of writing out lessons," Dr. Fleenor said, "and the time thus saved is utilized to better advantage in study. The uniqueness of the method compels and holds interest. Students are not obliged to wait for the teacher's report on the quality of the work done, for the color reaction on the card flashes out an immediate answer. The students become increasingly careful in reading and in re-reading the relevant material."

A "Pay Your Way Reader" utilizing the same principle has been prepared by the Peterson brothers. With practically no assistance the child eagerly plays his way into a reading acquaintance with 120 common words. The picture of a cat, printed in red ink, is followed by the words, "bird," "cat," "shoe," and "spoon," printed in black moisture-sensitive "magic inks." The word "cat" turns to red like the picture when moistened, while the other three words turn to blue.

Self-checking pronunciation tests utilizing the Chemo-Score device have also proved popular. Two alternative pronunciations are listed after each word. The learner chooses what he believes to be the correct pronunciation and moistens that one, thus simultaneously recording his choice of answers and discovering whether it is correct or not.

London Cheers Empty Coach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Citizens of this capital city were curious. Now their curiosity is satisfied.

They wanted to know how big the coronation day crowds will be. They wanted to know when the crowds will start to gather. And some of them wanted to see what the procession would look like on May 12, in case they do not get a good view on the day.

Thanks to a 6 a. m. rehearsal along the procession route, London has had a slight foretaste of what is to come.

It was a Sunday morning. Moreover it was the first morning of summer and, with the clocks put forward one hour the previous night, there was one hour's sleep to be lost anyway. Undaunted, a crowd estimated at 200,000 collected to see the khaki-clad soldiers march past and the gilded coach roll by, drawn by the famous Windsor grays.

Some of the sightseers stayed up all night to be able to see this rehearsal. Thousands poured in before dawn. The routeside stands, for seats in which on the proper day many persons have paid from 2 to 20 guineas, were filled with watchers.

One enthusiast had brought a ladder along with him. He propped it up against a wall so that he could be sure of seeing over the heads of those in front of him.

As the crowds waited in the cold of the early morning, salesmen of the sidewalks did a thriving trade in bunting, flags, periscopes, hot chestnuts, and even, in Pall Mall, full breakfasts.

When the coach passed the crowds cheered, although it was empty.

Scotland Yard was represented. The aim of the rehearsal was to time the procession. Radio vans flashed messages back to the police headquarters by the Embankment, to give the authorities exact information of times from point to point and tell where watchers were massed most deeply.

And about 7:30 a. m. it was all over. The restaurants and coffee stalls in the neighborhood were rushed by hungry customers demanding breakfasts.

Then home—perhaps to sleep a bit. And to say to friends:

"I had a seat in one of the coronation stands," and "I've seen the coach go by, anyway."

The Coronation Spectacle—A ceremony almost unchanged throughout 1100 years: Magazine Section.

Postum

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Delicious...
Satisfying

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One of Amend's Famous
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Packard Votes on Union; Extension of C.I.O. Urged

By the Associated Press

Labor developments summarized:

At Detroit—An election to determine whether the United Automobile Workers of America shall be the sole collective bargaining agent of 14,800 hourly-rate employees of the Packard Motor Car Company was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Representatives of the board established 20 booths in the plant, and a challenger for the management and one for the union were at each. The voting began with the arrival of the day shift.

At Detroit Circuit Judge Arthur Webster found 79 women and 41 men guilty of contempt of court. They were arrested during the eviction of sit-down strikers from the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company plant here. The judge ruled them in contempt for violating an injunction he issued directing them to vacate the plant they possessed in a sit-down strike from March 9 until April 14.

Maximum penalties of 30 days in jail and fines of $250 were imposed on George Edwards, United Automobile Workers organizer, and Peter P. Sedler, who said he was an employee of the Kelsey Hayes Wheel Company here.

The national executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of city central bodies and state labor federations composed of Committee for Industrial Organization affiliates.

The resolution said "the American Federation of Labor has assumed bureaucratic control of state federations and city central bodies to the extent of ordering the expulsion of the U. A. W. A. and other C. I. O. local unions. There is a great need for co-ordinating the forces of the C. I. O. in order to organize the unorganized."

At Wilmington, Del., Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, was proposed for membership on the board of General Motors Corporation at the annual stockholders' meeting. He received only five votes.

At Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, both shoe manufacturers and C. I. O. leaders in conference expressed willingness to call in the National Labor Relations Board for an election to determine what representatives shall bargain collectively for the workers. Details remain to be settled.

At New York, James B. Carey, national president of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America Union, announced that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has agreed to discuss a request for collective bargaining for 45,000 employees in Pittsburgh, May 3. The United Electrical and Radio Workers of America organization is an affiliate of the C. I. O.

At Toronto, increases of from 11 to 15 cents an hour were accorded 5000 workers in Ontario's pulp and paper mills by the Abitibi, Provincial, Great Lakes, Ontario and Spruce Falls pulp and paper companies.

At Trenton, N. J., barricaded Thermoid Company workers, after a second night's lodging in improvised office quarters, looked for enforcement of a Chancery Court order restraining interference with movement of persons and supplies through factory gates. Approximately 300 employees have remained in the rambling suburban brake lining and rubber products plant for two days as police and pickets clashed intermittently.

Governor Hoffman, saying it was his "intention to enforce the law and orders of our courts," declared late yesterday: "If the sheriff advises me he can't enforce the order of the court, I will." The sheriff said things were quieting down.

At Connersville, Ind., approximately 600 workmen who had refused to strike marched from the Rex Manufacturing Company's plant amid hoots and catcalls of more than 300 United Automobile Workers of America who had patrolled outside of the building.

Madrid Morale Improves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—In a recent statement predicting an early end to the Spanish civil war, Don Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Marine and Aviation for the Valencia Government, declared that one of the reasons for the improved morale of the Loyalists was the fact that today they felt not only that they were defending a legally established regime, but Spain's very independence as a nation.

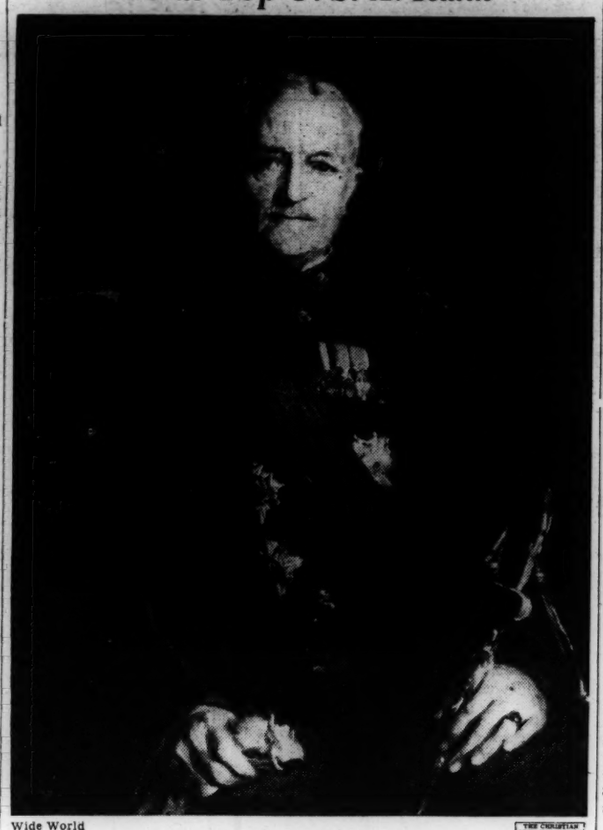
He went on to say that Italian and Teutonic armed intervention was not the result of sudden inspiration but had long been seriously contemplated before the outbreak. Recent discoveries of important documents, he claimed, had thrown new light on international machinations. Furthermore, he said, a Spanish military attaché to the Quirinal was openly told by Benito Mussolini some years ago that he looked upon Spain as a possible home for 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 Italians who found it difficult to make a living in their own densely populated country.

Señor Prieto pointed out that the cities and towns where Germans and Italians had put their feet were to all intents and purposes now colonies of these "foreign mercenaries."

The financial difficulties of both these countries were, he added, such as to preclude them from coming to Spain's assistance economically. "She will be utterly exhausted, indeed ruined, when the war is over and will be forced to mortgage her riches."

This, he pointed out, explained the eagerness with which the Italians recently attempted to march upon Almaden, which has the richest quicksilver mines in Europe. Fortunately, the Loyalist troops cut short the attack on this region.

Holds Top U. S. A. Rank



Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

John J. Pershing, General of the Armies
Portrait by Philip A. de Laszlo, Completed at Paris, 1934

Pershing Off for Coronation: Talk of Attire 'Exaggerated'

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing sailed for England and the Coronation today after decrying a description of his court attire as "gorgeous."

"It has been very much exaggerated," said the General of the Armies, when asked about the gold-bedecked blue uniform, wide sash and ostrich-feathered "fore and aft" hat he will wear as one of President Roosevelt's representatives.

"It is merely a modification of the brigadier-general's uniform I wore as dress 20 years ago, and it simply has been changed to correspond with my present rank," he declared. "At that time, dress regulations of the army called for a cocked hat."

"Are you going to wear knee breeches?" asked an interested young man, recalling that the President's first official representative, former Ambassador James W. Gerard, planned to wear "knee pants."

General Pershing gasped with amazement. Then he said reprovingly:

"You should join the army and learn about uniforms—or at least the CCC."

The knee-length, high-collared coat carries gold-embroidered oak leaves along the collar and cuffs, four gold stars on each sleeve, and gold epaulets on the shoulders. Down the front are 12 gold buttons on each side, arranged in series of four.

Over the right shoulder is a wide buff sash which is draped around the waist without covering the belt of gold-embroidered oak leaves. From the belt will hang the saber presented to General Pershing by the First Division.

The full-length trousers have two gold stripes running down each leg.

The black hat is called a "fore-and-aft" chapeau, and is ornamented with ostrich feathers and gold braid. The General will wear patent leather shoes.

Song of Redbird Surpasses Words On War, Pershing Says

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thumbnail sketches of Gen. John J. Pershing, who sailed from New York today to be one of the American representatives at the Coronation:

April 5, 1937—When reporters searched out General Pershing the week of the twentieth anniversary of the entry of the United States into the World War, to ask him to reminisce, and, perhaps, to say something about peace, he looked at them penetratingly. He smiled slightly. There was something a little sad behind that smile. And he said:

"Listen! Just keep quiet and listen carefully. You will hear something that is much pleasanter, and more profitable, too, than any talk about a war. Do you hear it? It is a redbird singing, just out there. The first I have heard this season. It is much more important for you to hear the first redbird of the season, than that I should say a few empty words about a war."

Aug. 12, 1924, 7 o'clock, a. m.—Through a violet Boston mist, a train of sleepers crept along the curve into the Back Bay station. On the platform there were men in uniform. The ribbons and the jingling medals on their tunics they received for service, for valor, in the Expeditionary Forces, with the Allies, in France.

A porter in blue stomped on the plunger that let up the floor of the vestibule step, got down, clattered his yellow platform step on the train shed paving.

The General of the Armies got down from the train, a stern look squaring his jaw, his blue eyes solemn, his right hand at salute as the knot of waiting officers advanced toward him. He walked two blocks to a hotel, his head bent at a slight angle, as he listened to the conversation of the officer walking with him. As he came to the side door of the hotel, he paused an instant and his eyes marked the spire of a church across Copley Square, the crenelated lines of old buildings of dark brick. He went indoors; and it seemed to a watchful reporter that it must be now, or not at all, if there was to be an interview. It seemed a little too bad. Seven o'clock in the morning is not a very felicitous hour for asking questions to bring answers intended for print.

"General Pershing..... Spare 15 minutes..... Nothing formal....."

Several of the hovering officers hurried on, ostensibly to make sure of the amenities of freeing the distinguished visitor from the details of registering but, somehow, giving the impression of getting away from a situation which might be awkward. One stood by, his expression a mixture of apprehension and reproof.

The General swung round on his polished heel, the dress spurs twinkling in the dim light. He looked not exactly annoyed, but very grave.

"But, my dear young woman, 15 minutes! Fifteen minutes is a long time! And if I did have it to spare, what would you do with it?" The gravity gave way suddenly. "No, no. I'm sorry. I—I never give interviews. A man can't, you know. . . . Sorry." And, backed now by a gratuitous glance of frank disapproval by the accompanying officer in the direction of the reporter, the General's polished boots beat an untemporizing passage toward the elevators.

Aug. 12, 1924, at 3:55 p. m., General Pershing had finished reviewing a parade of the Grand Army Encampment. As old men, stooped, and wearing their carefully brushed blue uniforms decorated with beribboned medals, had passed before him, tears had filled his eyes. He had stared, and blinked and made no effort to hide it that it was tears he had to brush away. War. . . . War. . . . The wars of the past. The wars of the more recent past, whose veterans were swinging by too. . . .

And then the parade was nearly done, and someone held the General's great coat, and he said goodby to a Mayor and a Governor, and there was a twinkling of spurs, and a clattering of polished boots as he made his way with two or three other officers, down from the reviewing stand, and diagonally across Tremont Street, to where the car was stopped, against traffic, to take him away.

A reporter moved in close to his shoulder again and said, carefully, "General Pershing? A minute or two now? Still nothing formal. Just an impression or two. . . ."

The General swung briskly around on his polished heel again. This time he did not look grave. He looked momentarily startled, but then he laughed, out loud. It is a fine laugh, the Pershing laugh. Fine perhaps partly because you get a definite impression that it is not indulged in casually.

"What? You?" The blue eyes, which can be very hard, and the blue of black ice, were softened by the laughing. "You've got perseverance, haven't you! You tried to get something over this morning didn't you! I'm afraid it's still no go. You remember what I told you? I never can give interviews. . . ."

People in the street were staring. The officers in the party were at no pains to disguise their disapproval, but you cannot tell a General of the Armies not to pay attention, if he wants to pay attention. . . . They fussed about in their polished boots, the sun striking up sparks of green and crimson fire from the medals and ribbons on their tunics.

"No, no," the General said, and his tone now was not stiff and military, but suddenly rich and genial. "I can't. I . . . well, do you know? I'm sorry I can't. . . . And anyhow, thanks for wanting me to. . . ."

The mouth of one officer dropped open in astonishment.

The General saluted briefly, smiled once more, broadly, and swung around and got into the long, gleaming car.

May 12, 1937—London. The Coronation of George VI and Elizabeth of England. Gen. John J. Pershing will represent the United States officially at the Coronation ceremonies, in Westminster Abbey.

British Television System Projects Film-Size Pictures

News in Radio

If you take it from those who already have seen television demonstrations, the art of "looking in" will not become popular until the pictures can be projected on screens larger than the ladies' handkerchief-sized screens of present experimental sets.

That is why the British Scophony system of television, described in this column nearly a year ago, and which showed excellent results on a screen five by four feet, stills holds out the promise that it is definitely a system which is to be reckoned with in the future.

Progress Revealed

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London recently was given another demonstration which showed some of the progress made by Scophony since then. Pictures were shown measuring 22 by 20 inches on a home receiver and projected onto a five by four foot screen which compared favorably with home movies of the same size. The Scophony system, being optico-mechanical, is not limited by the size of the butt, or viewing end of a cathode-ray tube.

The main factor in the excellence of the Scophony pictures is the new light-relay, a device by which a beam of light is passed through a cell filled with kerosene oil in which supersonic waves are generated. With this relay, the light spots instead of being projected on the screen singly, are transmitted a number at a time simultaneously.

At the time of this particular demonstration 77 spots were used and these, when no picture was being transmitted, appeared as a bright white line on the screen. The relay is a cell of which the windows in the direction of the beam of light are at right angles to a quartz crystal to which the signal voltages are applied.

Sets on Market

Solomon Sagall, managing director of Scophony, said that he hopes to have Scophony receivers on the market by the end of 1937 at a price to compete with those of other systems. These will be able to receive the British television transmissions from Alexandra Palace, London. The British Broadcasting Corporation is bound to the Electrical Musical Industries system of transmission for two years so far as London is concerned. It is possible that other regional television transmitters will be "on the air" before the two years have expired.

At present, it seems safe to say, there is no other British system of television giving pictures of an equal standard in the sizes mentioned above. The most hopeful aspect is that Scophony also is not content with present results and looks forward to further developments leading up to pictures on a full-size cinema screen.

Daventry Enlarged

The B. B. C. is busy rushing through the completion of three new sort-wave transmitters at Daventry, of which two are expected to be on the air in time for the Coronation. Sir Noel Ashbridge, the corporation's controller of engineering, released details of the new transmitters and also spoke about elaborate aerial arrangements required to make the transmission completely flexible.

Each of the new transmiters, Sir Noel said, will have a power of 50 kilowatts in the aerial. These are in addition to the two kilowatt transmitters which, with old "5SW," comprise the existing group at Daventry. 5SW is to be increased to 25 kilowatts and it is possible two other transmitters may be combined to form a single transmitter of greater power. Ultimately the B. B. C. will have five transmitters, four of which are to be used simultaneously in regular service.

To accommodate these new transmiters, a larger building has been built, two diesel engines added for emergency power, and additions to the acreage of the transmitter site has been acquired for the new aerial system.

Eleven new masts will be added to the existing four masts comprising Daventry's aerial system. Five 325-foot, two 250-foot, one 150-foot and three 80-foot masts will provide 23 various length arrays to which any one of the transmitters may be connected. In order to eliminate multiple echo effects, aerials in the 20-meter, 25-meter and 31-meter bands will be equipped with reflector curtains.

Miles of Feeders

Six miles of open-wire feeders will be carried on 550 poles to connect the various antenna arrays. So large is the new Daventry area that the masts at the extremes of the transmitting location will be some three-quarters of a mile apart.

Sir Noel said these new transmitters should provide as good and consistent a service as any in the world. Reception should be better especially along the main directions of transmission, he said, providing a signal strength about four times greater than at present. The quality of the transmissions, Sir Noel hopes, will resemble that of a local station.

Coronation Radio Schedule

Speaking of the Coronation, the official times of the radiocasts of the various activities as they will be described by B. B. C. commentators on May 12, already have been released.

These ceremonies, relayed across the Atlantic, will be radiocast from coast to coast by the National, Columbia and Mutual networks and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's transcontinental network. All of these networks are planning to have their own commentators in London whose remarks will be relayed on short waves from Britain to their respective networks. In the United States networks will be on the air in some cases an hour before their usual opening times. Eastern seaboard listeners will bring in the Coronation ceremonies with the morning milk while on the west coast the ceremonies will be heard in the "wee sma' hours."

The official continuous schedule, in eastern daylight time, follows:

Part One

5:15 a. m.—Commentary on the procession to Westminster Abbey.
6:15 a. m.—Coronation ceremony from Westminster Abbey.
8:30 a. m.—Music.
9:15 a. m.—Commentary on return of procession to Buckingham Palace.

Part Two

1:20 p. m.—Music.
2:15 p. m.—Interval.
2:20 p. m.—"The Empire's Homage."
3:00 p. m.—His Majesty the King! His first address to his subjects after the Coronation.
3:10 p. m.—Close down.

From 10:50 to approximately 11:40 p. m., E. D. T., by special permission of the B. B. C. a recorded radiocast of the portion of the Coronation ceremonies known as "The Empire's Homage" will be available to North American listeners who are unable to hear the actual ceremonies.

This "homage" ceremony is participated in by representatives and dignitaries of all the Dominions, Commonwealths, and possessions of the Empire, as they salute their King, after the Coronation ceremonies.

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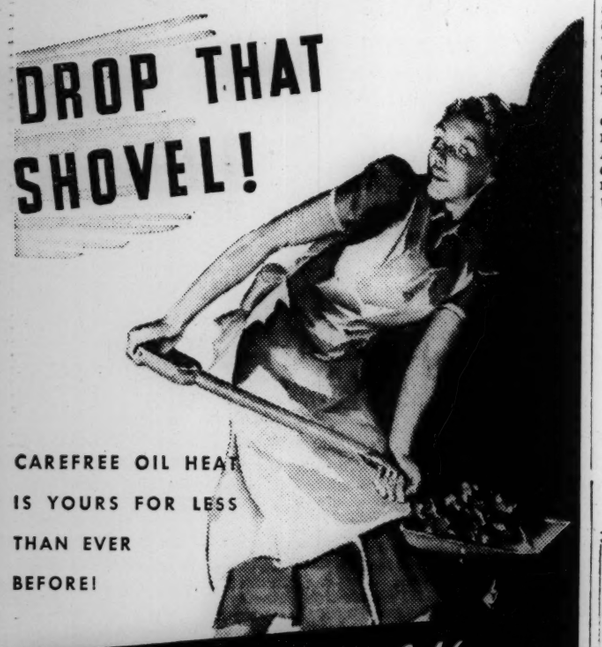

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Finances Aid Italian's Grip On Albanians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—One of the vital factors in the international situation of southeastern Europe is Italy's domination of Albania. Formally, indeed, the relation between these two states is not one of domination and submission, but of cooperation. In appearance they are bound only by friendship, just as France and Russia are, or Czechoslovakia and Roumania. But when an advanced and powerful empire is the friend of a little backward, poor country with 1,000,000 inhabitants, the stronger friend usually dominates. Especially if the geographical position of the weaker one is of vital military importance.

So it is not an exaggeration to say that Italy exercises control over Albania.

However, this domination does not take the form of political dictation. Premier Mussolini cannot give orders to King Zog. Formally, Albania is independent. The Albanian nation is hostile to Italy, and if its Government was openly submissive that would arouse dangerous opposition. The army, police, Parliament, schools and civil service are directed by the King. He is their master. But he, in turn, has a master.

Independence Modified

The latter's voice, however, is not raised in public—is not raised at all, as a matter of fact. It expresses itself in suggestions rather than in commands. King Zog very often rejects Italy's desires. He never gives his great ally "carte blanche." Sometimes, or whole months in succession, he shows almost complete independence. And he maintains cordial relations with other powers.

By no means are all of his foreign advisers Italians. Albania appears to be as independent as Austria, another friend of Italy's. Tirana is not overrun with Italians. Nor is any other Albanian city.

Nevertheless, Rome exercises control and on fundamental points imposes its will. Premier Mussolini's leash is a long one, but strong and secure.

One of its main strands is made of gold. Financially, Albania is dependent on Italy. She is supported by Italy. In the last analysis it is Italy's money which has made progress in Albania possible. Even Albania's exemplary order rests upon Italy's financial help.

Italy Helps Balance Budget

In a new, primitive Balkan land, like Albania, there would be constant uprisings if the civil servants, police and army officers were not paid, but without Italy's help they could not be paid regularly or in full.

Italy's aid comes through several ways, but mostly in the form of "loans," which are actually gifts. For the most part they bear no interest and are not repaid. Italy simply sees that Albania's state budget is balanced. Since Rome foots the bills, she is exercising stricter and stricter control. In fact, she is paying some of them outright instead of handing over the money in "lump sums."

Another source of Italian control is trade and economic development. A large part of the public works is done by Italian firms. They also control most of Albania's oil fields. Through rather sweeping trade agreements they absorb a large part of Albania's foreign commerce.

The National Bank is dependent upon Italy: the prospective Agrarian Bank is to be organized and largely managed by Italians. One should not say that Albania is economically enslaved, but no objective observer fails to note that the chief factor in Albania's economic life is Italy.

Official Right

A still more vital fact is the official right which Italy has gained to impose order in Albania according to the pact of alliance binding the two countries. Italy has the right to interfere whenever internal order is disturbed.

As long as the Tirana Government is reasonably submissive Italy remains in the background and exercises its domination by means of that Government. But should it become too refractory Italy could intervene to restore tranquillity.

Or, suppose a group of Albanian patriots should lose patience and start a movement against the present pro-Italian Government. Italy could place 10,000 troops in Albania within 24 hours and would have the right to do so.

Not less important than any of these facts is Italy's military hold on Albania. It is stated by both native and foreign observers who are said to have secured their information from "Intelligence Service," that Italy has built powerful lines of fortifications in Albania, both in the north and east over against Yugoslavia.

These fortifications are sufficiently strong, it is said, to prevent any invasion by Yugoslav troops before Italy could throw an army into Albania. They are built into secure mountain positions and make Albania nearly impregnable, it is claimed.

Durazzo Made Good Port

In addition, it must be pointed out that Italy has turned Albania's chief harbor, Durazzo, into a good port. A long, convenient pier has been completed so that Italian transport ships could dock there speedily and in great numbers. Ten hours after a soldier left Italy at Bari, he could be in a truck in Albania on the way to the fortifications.

A network of good roads leads to them. A motorized army could get from Italy to the Albanian positions over against Yugoslavia within 24 hours. To this must be added the fact that Italy completely controls, from the military point of view, Albania's second harbor, Valona.

It is not pleasant to stress military facts, but one who wishes to understand European realities cannot neglect them. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin once said, "England's border is on the Rhine." Italy's is in Albania.

And it is certain that Italy will not voluntarily relinquish it.

Naturally, little Albania must make the best of this situation. And, on the whole, that is not so difficult. Italy brings many benefits. The hand Rome extends to her little ally is mailed, but it also contains gold, culture and protection.

Wave of Progress in Albania

King Zog I
A Recent Portrait of the Ruler of the Albanians

A Modern City Slowly Emerges
Tirana, Capital of Albania, Has Many Features That Reveal the Forward Trend of the Nation Since the World War

Two New Juries To Enter Drive On New York Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28 — Fresh shock troops were called to the front line of New York City's war against industrial racketeering today with the impaneling of two extraordinary grand juries to replace similar groups that had requested dismissal after having sat continuously since last August.

The juries will carry on investigations directed by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey and which already have freed the Metropolitan area of lawless bands operating in the fields of organized vice and extortion.

To permit the selection of 23 men for each jury, two special panels of 150 men each were drawn yesterday. The new panels are to serve under Justice Philip J. McCook and Ferdinand Pecora, of the New York Supreme Court.

"You are officially enlisted in a necessary war against racketeering and organized crime," Justice McCook informed the jury which is to serve his court. "Unless effective prosecution is had, the gangsters and the racketeers will in time become the overlords of industry."

When inducting the jury before him, Justice Pecora warned against the presence of racketeering among the leaders of labor organizations for the exploitation of trade union memberships.

"There are no enemies of organized labor more destructive to the worthy objectives for which labor unions strive than their own leaders when these officials are corrupt and unscrupulous," he said. "Certainly organized labor has no foes meaner or more insidious than venal union officers who use their positions of trust in plying the extortionate practices of the racketeer to satisfy their own greed.

"No greater service can be rendered to the honest cause of labor unionism than to rid its ranks of such leaders."

Referring to the assumption that racketeering could not exist for long without the tolerance or connivance of dishonest public officials, Justice Pecora held it was neither illogical nor uncommon to feel that all the organized forces of Government were required to co-operate in the effort to exterminate crime.

"Your sharpest consideration should be given, therefore, to any evidences that public officers or any other persons, for that matter who have become protectors or allies of racketeers," he told the jury.

An inspection of the jury lists showed names of men evidencing unusual quality for jury service. Among them were the vice-president of one of the largest trust companies, retired manufacturers, brokers, club members, educators and the president of a newspaper syndicate.

Ruthless Market Day Bombing Of Guernica Told by Basques

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — The Spanish Embassy received last night a graphic description of the destruction of Guernica, the shrine of Basque tradition and liberties, by insurgent aviators in a bombardment, which this dispatch, as well as cables from accredited correspondents, describe as devoid of military objective and "without precedent in history."

The dispatch, which is from Señor Mendiguren, Chief of Foreign Relations, of the Basque Autonomous Government, declares that German aviators in the service of Spanish insurgents bombed Guernica from 4:30 p. m. until 7:45 p. m., setting the historic town in flames. The foreign aviators, it continues, threw on the town all kinds of bombs and shrapnel.

It was market day and a large number of women and children had concentrated in the town. The rebel aviation began bombarding the town making no distinction as to places. Churches, hospitals, schools and other buildings have been machine-gunned and set on fire.

The bombing has destroyed the most revered town of the Basque people, says the dispatch, including the "eternal tree," traditional symbol of Basque liberty. Mercenary aviators reduced to ashes the city proper of Guernica and the surrounding forests, as well as other Basque towns such as Arbazegui and Bolivar.

These barbarous and unprecedented attacks, it says, were witnessed by three foreign correspondents in the Province of Vizcaya, who were caught in Arbazegui, where for 20 minutes they were forced to lie in a bomb crater that had been formed by rebel aviators. The attacking planes swooped down to 100 feet, machine-gunning the civil population.

It is calculated that the rebel aviators dropped about 3000 incendiary bombs of two pounds each, 1000 ordinary bombs and about 100 torpedoes of 2000 pounds each.

The evacuation of many families that lost their homes had to be effected at night.

Farley Sees Key To Roosevelt Aims In Court Program

GALESBURG, Ill., April 28 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley declared last night the "entire success" of President Roosevelt's Administration and its recovery program "hinges on the enactment" of the court reorganization proposal.

Terming it "the most important matter that has arisen since Franklin Roosevelt undertook the great task of pulling this country out of the mire of depression and disaster," he told members of the Galesburg American Legion post in a prepared address, "Frankly, it seems to me that the entire success of his Administration and the success of the recovery program hinges on the enactment of this legislation."

Mr. Farley predicted the plan would be adopted "whenever the opposition permits Congress to vote on it." He said that although the ultimately invalidated NRA and AAA had pointed the nation back to better times, further steps were necessary.

"True we have a degree of prosperity," Mr. Farley asserted. "A great surplus crop on the farms or a widespread drought might check that prosperity. American mills and factories are for the most part running well but every strike and lockout threatens the whole course of industry. Some formula must be found to mitigate, at least, these recurring setbacks.

"There's the situation, and the President is faced with the necessity of finding a way to cure it. Every time a major industrial crisis develops, he is called upon to straighten it out. But there is not a single law on the statute books that gives the Federal Government authority to intervene effectively.

"Congress has before it certain laws aimed to provide at least an approach to handling such situations, but neither Congress nor the Executive knows what the fate of such laws will be when the Supreme Court considers their validity."

Gold Rivet Lost As San Francisco Dedicates Bridge

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (AP)—The golden "last" rivet in the Golden Gate Bridge became the lost rivet today when it shattered beneath a pneumatic hammer, somewhat disrupting dedication of the $35,000,000 structure, longest suspension span in the world.

The rivet, valued at more than $400, was donated by Charles H. Segerstrom of Sonora, who had fashioned it himself of gold from the historic old southern mines district.

Arching 4200 feet across the harbor entrance, the new bridge is the greatest single suspension span yet built. With its approaches the structure totals 9000 feet in length.

Growing Demands For Bible Bring Appeal for Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—An appeal for additional funds with which to translate, publish and distribute the Bible to an ever-increasing portion of the world's population was made here yesterday by George William Brown, general secretary of the American Bible Society.

In the West Indies alone, the budget of the society is not equal to supplying even one-half of the demand for Bibles, according to Mr. Brown, who added that hundreds of Bibles should be sold in many remote corners of the world where only a scattering are being distributed under present conditions.

"There are uninformed persons who think that the Bible is no longer in demand and is slipping into the background as the world's most important book," Mr. Brown said. "Such people would do well to read our reports from agents at home and abroad. They could not help but be reassured as to the magnitude of the demand and sobered when it came to finding the funds to fill it.

"If we could add to our present list only a very few new friends who could join with us in annual membership, the society could meet its budget more adequately."

The $5 membership fee of the American Bible Society, Mr. Brown declared, would pay for 15 English Bibles for Indian children in government schools or allow a grant of 33 New Testaments to a chaplain for as many prison inmates.

He added that the $5 annual fee would also meet of the cost of a copy of the four Gospels in Braille, or pay Psalms for persons whose eyesight was failing, or provide from 100 to 500 Gospels in Armenian, Chinese, French, Japanese, Roumanian, Russian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and 20 other languages for distribution in the United States.

The same amount, according to Mr. Brown, would pay the salary of a colporteur in Japan for three days, during which he would sell more than 300 Gospels to nearly as many different people.

Spanish Rebels Turn Guns Onto Offices of Press

MADRID, April 28 (AP)—Insurgent artillerymen turned their guns yesterday against Madrid's newspapers in an unsuccessful effort to silence the presses which carry the Government's news of the war to the people.

One newspaper office was hit. Shells fell repeatedly near three other newspaper plants.

Thirty Madrilenos were fatally injured yesterday in the sixteenth consecutive day of shelling and the 16-day toll rose to at least 280.

The lengthening days of approaching summer provided ample vision for both Government and insurgent artillery.

Despite Government efforts to silence rebel artillery bases, insurgent shells continued to fall into the city. At least 100 exploded in the spacious Gran Via. Others dropped into Gibeles Square, Alcala Street, the Puerta Del Sol and surrounding streets.

Most stores were closed. Streetcars crept over streets still intact, but passengers were few. Sandbag barricades protected trolley switchmen at dangerous intersections.

VALENCIA, Spain, April 28 (AP)—The Basque delegation to the Republican Government asserted today in a note on recent bombardments on the Bilbao front that "the women and children who have met their death beneath the ruins already run into the thousands."

Bilbao reports said 800 civilians were fatally injured under insurgent bombs Monday at Guernica alone. The Basque note referred to this attack and others at Durango and El Gueta.

"The order to bombard was given by the German headquarters established at Deva," the communiqué declared.

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Clubwomen Build Basis For Peace All Over World

(Continued From Page 1)

hai Women's Club is working to solve traffic problems. The Housewives' Association of Sidney, Australia, with a membership of 12,000, is trying to raise the marriage age to 16, to get more playgrounds and to obtain legislation reducing the price of bread, milk and electricity.

Peace education is one of the central aims of European clubs with the Federation of American Clubs overseas taking the initiative. The American Woman's Club of Denmark has library extension for one of its main objectives, hospitalization is an activity of the London Club, and woman's suffrage is the present goal of the group in Montreal. The Skagway, Alaska, organization recently has waged a successful campaign to get a $25,000 grant from the Legislature for a new school building.

Improved international relations is one aim of the scholarship committee of which Mrs. George Norman Campbell of Kalama, Washington, is chairman, and already the committee has brought four young South American women to the United States colleges, while the Ohio federation has trained five young women under its Pan American Fellowship. Clubs in the general federation have an investment of $1,300,000 in educational and gift funds by means of which 15,000 students have been trained.

Congress cannot legislate peace by decree, Miss Long told the women since "peace is a by-product resulting from the proper conduct of international relations."

Miss Long defined patriotism as "working for better government" and stated that "true education in loving one's country means living just and right international relations so that dying for the nation no longer is necessary."

Miss Long declared that there is little hope in neutrality as a means of avoiding war and said that foreign nations which depended upon the neutrality of the United States might find themselves leaning on a broken reed.

"Collective security is the road to peace," Miss Long continued, "and war can only be eradicated by a world-wide system of international co-operation. It is not for the United States to set an example by disarming. That would be a spectacular gesture in view of the difference between our situation and that of other countries which would make us appear ridiculous and self-righteous. Besides the other countries might not follow our example. Not a disarmament conference first, but an economic conference is needed to try to solve the economic and other causes which lead to war."

Liberty and Justice First

Liberty and justice must precede peace both at home and abroad, Miss Long added, saying, "If democracy will give us liberty and justice then I am for it until the sun grows cold," and "We cannot expect to move for world peace in the United States until we have made domestic peace by solving our racial, religious and industrial differences."

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, of Port Chester, N. Y., chairman of legislation, supplemented Miss Long's plea by declaring that the United States virtually is in a state of civil war with the present conflict between capital and labor.

"Many of us who formerly were wholeheartedly in sympathy with the struggle of labor against oppression," said Mrs. Sporborg, "are finding that our support for labor wanes as we view its exploitation by certain of its own leaders. Both capital and labor must discipline themselves to be responsible under the law for the common good of both."

Under the present world setup, Mrs. Sporborg argued, "neutrality is a myth and isolation is a myth."

Mrs. Sporborg reported on the multiple legislative interests of the federation, naming the war on marihuana as the major objective and stating that the women will throw their influence throughout the coming year behind the attempt to get uniform state narcotic acts.

American Citizenship Aims

Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the United States Constitution, civil service and its reform, taxation, immigration, law observance and the preservation of governmental forms are projects of the American citizenship department for the coming year, according to Mrs. J. D. Atwood of Roswell, New Mexico, chairman, who added that her department will work actively for more stringent laws governing the deportation of alien criminals, "as a step toward decreasing crime and restoration of national regard for law observance."

Major problems in the field of maternal and infant care, child labor and juvenile delinquency were discussed by Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, speaking for the public welfare division of which Mrs. Clarence Fraim of Wilmington, Delaware, is chairman.

Miss Lenroot declared "that authorities estimate that the maternal death rate can be cut at least in half by the universal application of tried methods in health protection and health care." She reported that child labor is on the increase, with a recent study by the Children's Bureau in six states showing that three-fourths of the workers under 16 years old, not including those in agriculture and domestic service, are in nonmanufacturing occupations.

Long Hours, Low Wages

Children were found to be working long hours for low wages in service occupations, retail trade and miscellaneous callings in many of which a high degree of organization or efficiency does not exist. Some children under 16 years old were found to be working 50 or 60 hours a week for $2, $3, or $4 weekly.

Miss Lenroot announced a decrease in juvenile delinquency, although she qualified this by saying that it is impossible to state whether the remarked reduction in the number of cases dealt with by the courts indicates a real improvement in juvenile conduct or changed administrative policies with greater utilization of other forms of social treatment.

The United States Department of Justice, said Miss Lenroot, reports a change from 19 to 21 years in the age of those most frequently charged with crimes. She labeled this as encouraging, but added that "nevertheless there is a vastly greater amount of juvenile maladjustment in homes, schools, and communities which should be dealt with at the earliest possible stages in order to prevent the later development of serious difficulties. The most important step that can be taken in the whole field is a changed attitude toward juvenile delinquency based upon increasing awareness of the conditions leading to its development and the types of service in community, court, and training school which are essential if children thwarted and handicapped by untoward family and neighborhood conditions from their earliest years are to be given their fair chance in the world."

On Family Finance

George E. Lackey, of Detroit, speaking for the Committee on Family Finance, Miss Sophia Blivin, of Philadelphia, chairman, said that in one year life insurance companies disbursed $2,600,000,000 or 26 times the amount of the unemployment fund.

Club women are making community fine arts festivals spread like wildfire, declared Mrs. H. S. Godfrey, of Minneapolis, chairman of Fine Arts. With these festivals community music also has been advanced. Six states have traveling exhibits of paintings by local artists and sales of paintings have realized thousands of dollars for the artists. The history, art and tradition of the American Indian have been studied by many of the clubs, there has been an awakened interest in writing plays, stories, poetry and pageants by the club women, and along with this has come a deepened interest in libraries with "book shelves" established by many organizations. The study of Bible literature, said Mrs. Godfrey, has increased 50 per cent. Verse reading and "speaking choirs" have improved diction, and many workshops have been set up for drama experiments.

Culture a By-Product

Speaking of the magic of the 26 letters in the English alphabet, the Rev. Marcus E. Lindsay of the Grace Presbyterian Church, Wichita, Kan., paid tribute to writers and declared that "culture is never secured by a direct attack, but is a by-product. It comes when we are seeking something else. It is an unconscious consequence of living persistently in the presence of the best."

Junior Day at the convention opened with a speech by W. Roy Breg of Washington, representing allied youth, who said that youth faces an alcohol problem which requires making a personal choice, and that youth is entitled to the scientific facts through education which will enable it to make a right choice. Mrs. E. W. Shirk of Redland, Calif., junior chairman, aided by Mrs. Albert Powers of Powers, Ore., vice-chairman, presided over greetings by young women from a dozen states at a pageant written and directed by Mrs. J. Warren Burgess, chairman of the Local Council Committee.

During one of the interludes Mrs. Lawson presented her two small grandchildren to the convention—Edward Campbell Lawson, aged four, who said a smiling "How do you do" through the microphone, and two-year-old Patricia, who promptly laid hold of the gavel and departed from the platform with it firmly clutched in her hand.

Leaders in Federation Convention

Mrs. William D. Sporborg
Chairman of Legislation Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Harris & Ewing
Mrs. J. D. Atwood
Chairman, American Citizenship Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Miss Alves Long
Chairman, International Relations Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Business Challenge to Unions

(Continued From Page 1)

brought to a close by one of the sharpest, most prolonged and comprehensive denunciations of the whole Roosevelt Administration by Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, that this city ever has heard. Apparently expressing the views of a big section of the membership who applauded his stinging phrases, Mr. Jordan raked the Administration fore and aft with a speech that bristled with epithets like an address by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

Warns of Revolution

Mr. Jordan declared flatly that a "revolution" was underway and warned his hearers to fight it, or be "liquidated." Charging at one point that factors were at work "sapping the vitality of American enterprise," he continued, "These factors have enabled alien influences, driving from Asia, the Orient, and the decadent areas of Europe, to invade and capture dominant forces in American life and thought.

Mr. McGrady was the first speaker of the day and attempted to stem the tide running in the direction of the Wagner Act amendment. Admitting frankly that change might prove necessary, he urged delay. "There has been no real experience with the Wagner Act," he said. Management and the lower courts had paralyzed the act by injunctions almost since it was written, he declared.

Mr. McGrady warned the assembled businessmen that the march to security and collective bargaining could not be stayed. "The greatest mistake that I believe any employer could now make," he said, "is again to call in the lawyers and attempt to try to frustrate, avoid or nullify this right. . . . My word to you in the most sympathetic, friendly and constructive counsel is not to try to stop it, but to use it and make it successful."

Speech Well Received

The speech of the Assistant Secretary of Labor was well received, but did not elicit the response reserved for Mr. Jordan. Mr. Jordan's outburst was the more dramatic from its position as last on the program and as coming immediately after the moderate Mr. Litchfield, who "poohpoohed" the idea of a "revolution." Indeed, the difference in tone between the two men was taken as indicating the conflict going on within the chamber itself.

Though there were differences among business men over their attitude toward the New Deal, there was no discernible difference in relation to the proposed amendment to the Wagner Labor Act. A spontaneous demand for such a drive took expression at a round table yesterday which probably set a precedent for length and interest in chamber annals. Beginning simply as a set of speeches in connection with the act, the big gathering, which had attracted a large proportion of the total membership, wound up by proposing a resolution from the floor. This was unanimously adopted and came to the board of directors of the chamber today. It was offered by Harvey S. Ellerd, personnel director of Armour and Company, Chicago, representing the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

"Unfair" List Planned

With the surprise Wagner Act decision by the Supreme Court handed down only a fortnight ago, no such resolution had been offered, although proposals for incorporation of trade unions were received from a number of local chambers. Mr. Ellerd's move was backed without dissenting vote and there was every prospect that it would receive full chamber approval. Its purpose was to set up a list of "unfair" practices which would apply to labor, to correspond with the similar batch of practices prescribed as "unfair" for employers.

More than a score of major addresses at round tables and similar gatherings were made in connection with the chamber's sessions, frequently by national authorities. Highlights of some of these follow:

Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington correspondent, London Times: "If the institution of private property is to endure, it is obvious we cannot permit the growth in our midst of a great propertyless proletariat, of a landless peasantry. That much is obvious. But what are we to do when the dynamo and the assembly line, all the devices and inventions of the past century, have taken from a man the tools of his hands, and have left him property only in the form of wages and hours, which is to say a job? What are we to do when this form of property may be all that hundreds of thousands of men possess, and may be snatched away from them by the operation of forces over which they have no control? Either we must do something, or the system of private property will disappear."

R. M. Bissell, president Hartford Fire Insurance Company: "Insurance companies will follow with interest the Government's program proposed for wheat growers. While they do not see eye to eye in all respects with proponents of the plan which has been outlined by the Department of Agriculture, nevertheless they have the greatest respect for that plan and for the ability of the men who are responsible for it. It is one of the most comprehensive social experiments ever undertaken and is capable of almost indefinite expansion."

Dr. H. C. M. Case, University of Illinois: "Experience clearly indicates that, as a general rule, the purchase of farms by tenants will not succeed unless there is considerable equity paid outright, when purchased, or there is a marked upward trend in land values."

Prof. Albert Haring, Lehigh University:

"The recent indictment of national brands by R. H. Macy & Company may be of help. . . . Why do private brands, quality for quality, usually sell for less than national brands? Six reasons seem to be pertinent:

1. Pushed by low-cost retailers.
2. Quality for quality private brands cost less.
3. Sears or Macy or American Stores or Marshall Field may be able to build consumer acceptance for two cents a dollar of sales while the national manufacturer must spend three cents.
4. Liberal promotion costs have sometimes never been deleted.
5. National brands are sometimes of too great quality.
6. Competition costs money.

A. W. Debirney, attorney, Federal Trade Commission: "I believe the framers of this act (Robinson-Patman), contrary to popular belief, wrote a sound piece of legislation. However, like many an efficient machine, it appears complicated until understood."

Trucking Viewpoint

Robert K. Carter, Richmond, Va.: "The greatest fear which the trucking industry has is that the Congress in an endeavor to assist one agency of transportation will enact legislation detrimental to another."

John McMowbrey, National Association of Real Estate Boards: "The time has come to quit mere talking about taxes on homes being too high, and set ourselves to find a way to provide for the home sufficient protection, so there is no longer the cat-and-mouse feeling that the tax collector may take it away."

John H. Zink, president, Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association: "We are waking up to the realities of a labor shortage—if not yet in numbers, certainly in skilled workers."

George E. Sokolsky, New York journalist: "We face in the United States today a class war. We have a labor Government, a labor Congress and a labor Administration."

George V. McLaughlin, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, declared that America must balance the budget if it would prosper and to do this it must dip into the pockets of the lower and middle income groups. "The only practical method," he said, "is the method which is followed in England—namely, higher taxes and a broader base of taxation, so that practically every citizen will pay a tax of some kind."

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

bao, cannot lead to decisive results, as far as the campaign as a whole is concerned.

The bitter hostility which exists between the Basque republicans and the "Requetes," or Carlists, who constitute a large section of Gen. Francisco Franco's supporters, is the only explanation offered.

But military opinion holds that by thus frittering away his resources in men and material on what is definitely only a side-show, General Franco is wrecking his waning chances of winning the war.

Bilbao Impregnable?

A majority of commentators believe that unless the morale of the Bilbao defenders breaks, which at the moment is thought to be unlikely, the Basque city, like Madrid, is impregnable to direct assault.

If General Franco is going to invest it and try to starve it out, despite the initial failure of his warships to establish an effective blockade, an important part of his available forces will be immobilized in an area from which it will be impossible to move them at short notice to other parts of the front when they are threatened by the Loyalists.

The outcome of the Göring-Mussolini talks is therefore awaited here with some concern. It is hoped, however, that Germany will again exert a moderating influence on Premier Mussolini's bellicosity, as she did after the Italian defeat at Brihuega a few weeks ago.

President Sees Little Use In Census of Unemployed

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt threw cold water yesterday on proposals to take a census of the unemployed. He indicated a belief that the count would add little information to data already at hand.

New York Seeks to Bolster Wage Protection for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28—As social welfare and labor groups today acclaimed the restoration of minimum wage protection for women and children in industry to the New York Book of Statutes, legislative action to prohibit the sale in New York of the products of child labor was in the final stages here today.

The act, setting up minimum wage boards in the industries affected and revised to eliminate constitutional deficiencies which voided the State's initial law last year, became effective when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman affixed his signature to it late yesterday, using 10 pens as souvenirs for organizations which had aided in the drafting.

The act now conforms exactly to the Washington State minimum wage law recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and the Governor's formal approval finds the State Department of Labor already engaged in a survey to assemble adequate data for immediate regulatory procedure. The League of Women Voters, the Consumers' League, state labor officials and the Democratic legislators who sponsored the bill were witnesses of the signing.

Support in civil reform quarters is less enthusiastic for the pending measure to curb child labor. This was devised after the Legislature had turned down the federal child labor amendment this session for the thirteenth consecutive year since it was introduced, and today had been reported out of committee for upper house consideration next week.

The measure has wide support among the lawmakers as an opportunity to demonstrate their stand against the employment of child workers, but has been sharply criticized by advocates of this reform, leading with Governor Lehman himself, as impossible of enforcement and obstructive of the trend for federal prohibition of this industrial practice.

Under its provisions no goods manufactured by children under 16 shall be sold in New York State. But its effectiveness is dependent upon enactment by Congress of a companion federal act which would ban interstate transportation of such goods, optional with the states.

Overwhelmingly affirmed by the lower house on the heels of the Assembly's negative on the Child Labor Amendment, the Senators are equally eager to record approval of a measure they like to believe is "a step in the right direction."

Meanwhile, the Republicans in the Assembly are hammering away for a roll-call in both houses on a minimum wage law that would increase the scope of this protection to include men. Organized labor has taken a stand against the move, and there seems little likelihood that approval will go farther than the lower house, where the Republicans have a majority.

C. I. O. Union Wins Edison Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 28—The United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, affiliate of the C. I. O., today has been granted the collective bargaining prerogative in the plant of the Thomas A. Edison Industries here as representative of a "vast majority" of its 2500 workers.

Announcement of the arrangement was made by C. S. Williams, executive vice-president, following a conference with spokesmen of the union, which is seeking wage and hour betterments in the industry.

Rising Prices Called Menace

(Continued From Page 1)

by this process. But wages constitute one of the most important items in costs for the manufacturer and business man. If his wage bill increases, without a rise in production, a manufacturer is forced to boost the price of his goods by a corresponding amount. Since the total industrial output of the country would not and could not be increased by a reduction in hours, it follows that there could be no improvement in living standards by this method.

One Pocket to Another

"Instead, workers who were now employed would simply be turning over a part of their real income—food, clothing, and other essentials—to the unemployed by giving them part of their jobs. This would make it impossible for the country to devote its energies to increasing production or to raise living standards for the entire population.

"The unemployed can be absorbed either through a shortening of hours or an increase in output; it is merely a question as to whether the American people as a whole want more leisure or more food, better houses, and greater facilities to use our leisure profitably. In the past we have obtained a little of each. But our analysis of the task of carrying out a program which would restore the 1929 level of production and consumption indicates that during the next few years longer rather than shorter hours may be required than are now prevailing."

The report summarizes the present situation thus:

Favorable Factors

Abundance of loanable funds available at low rates of interest.

Burden of private indebtedness materially reduced in the course of the last three years.

Trend with respect to wage and price relationships unusually satisfactory.

Balance between agriculture and industry materially improved.

Uncertainty with respect to monetary and banking policies almost wholly disappeared.

Developments in the field of commercial policy have been laying foundations for an expansion of foreign trade.

Enormous accumulated deficiency of production a powerful stimulus to further expansion.

Confusion with respect to government policies greatly reduced.

Unfavorable Factors

Maintenance of fiscal stability remains a problem of major difficulty.

Some danger of an inflationary movement generated by forces operating in the field of private enterprise.

Emerging labor policies endanger the recovery process.

Ill-conceived industrial legislation would also serve to check the recovery movement.

Mention must be made of highly unstable elements in the international situation.

It defines, in closing, "the essential requirements for a consistent program of further recovery:"

"Re-establishment of a balanced federal budget as a foundation on which to build enduring progress.

"Continuance of the present policy of maintaining a fixed price of gold and the establishment through international co-operation of a system of stable foreign exchanges.

Extending Trade Agreements

"Extension of the program of reciprocal trade agreements as the most practical means of reducing artificial barriers to commerce and reopening the channels of international trade.

"Preservation of the generally favorable ratio of price and wage rates, in the interest of progressively expanding the real purchasing power of workers and creating a demand for added production and employment—placing emphasis upon price reductions as a means of carrying the benefits of technological progress to all groups within the nation.

"Maintenance, in general, of prevailing hours of labor, as the only means of meeting the production requirements involved in restoring during the next few years the standards of living of the laboring masses and promoting the economic advancement of the nation as a whole.

"Elimination of industrial practices and policies—private and public—which tend to restrict output or to prevent the increase of productive efficiency.

"Shifting the emphasis in agricultural policy from restricted output and rising prices to the abundant furnishing of the supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs required by gradually expanding markets."

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Netherlanders Flood Defense Perfected After Long Battle

Disastrous floods in America and other parts of the world lend special significance to this article which describes how the Netherlands—a country with 40 per cent of its land below sea level—combats the ever-present menace of sea, river and canal encroachment. It is an age-old battle which the sturdy Netherlanders wage against the water. Much of their land has been reclaimed from the sea, while those great rivers, the Rhine and the Meuse, wind through the low-lying countryside. Few people can have had more experience of dikes and other forms of flood control than the Netherlanders.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — In present-day Netherlands the main danger of floods comes from the great rivers like the Rhine and the Meuse, and their tributaries. The defense system put up against this danger by the department for the maintenance of dykes, canals and rivers at The Hague is a most effective one.

The flood control, centralized in this Department of Waterworks (as it is also called) under a special Minister and headed by a director general, is in the hands of an army of engineers, each of them having a special section of a main river to survey.

A web of control is spread over the Netherlands, each string of this network leading to headquarters at The Hague.

The entire organization is split up into three main activities. The first is the normalization of the rivers, through the cutting off of windings and equalization of the river bed.

Strict Control

The second is the taking of preventive measures, through a strict control and supervision of the dyke system and prevention of all such acts on the part of the owners of the fore-lands, which might endanger the strength and effectiveness of the dykes or obstruct the flow of the river and a quick discharge of the water to the sea.

The third activity is the averting of actual danger and the direct watching by state enginers when danger is imminent, the taking of all measures to make "weak spots" in the dykes hold out till the danger is over and the water has fallen sufficiently to start repairs.

Figting the water, regulating it, controling it, subduing it, turning it from foe into friend, has become the second nature of the people of the Netherlands, especially in the two provinces, North and South Holland. Experience has taught them to build strong defences against the water and to protect the dearly-won soil and the dense population.

For the Netherlands has only an area of 13,000 square miles, or less than one-twentieth part of the area of Texas. Moreover, 40 per cent of the land area of the Netherlands lies below the level of the sea and the rivers.

The Netherlands is not only divided into eleven provinces, but each province is also subdivided into hundreds of "water-districts" or "waterboards." All farmers and owners of lands on river or canal banks are united under a water-board which raises a special tax.

From this tax the maintenance of the dykes and other defensive waterworks is paid. The State, however, pays for the normalization of the main rivers and the correction, improvement or equalization of the river bed in order to promote a speedy and unobstructed discharge of the water.

Watch Weather

The weather conditions are closely watched. Heavy rains in the basin of the river and its tributaries, showers following the course of the river, the melting of the snow in the mountains of Switzerland, the breaking up and drifting of the ice in Germany, strong western winds chasing up the water of the North Sea against the coast, obstructing the outlet of the rivers, these are all included in the calculations of the water level forecasting system.

At hundreds of places along the rivers there are tide-gauges. The Netherlands maintains its own water-watchmen at Cologne in Germany. When this watchman signals a big rise of the Rhine at Cologne, the chief engineers of the Department of Waterworks at The Hague know that they can expect this tide to reach the Netherlands within two days. Thus they can take all necessary precautions. Every day the river reports reach headquarters at The Hague and in times of big rises, these reports are sent in from all stations twice or three times a day.

When a certain limit is reached, the so-called "extraordinary river correspondence" is instituted by headquarters. This means an immediate mobilization of all water defense forces. Then within half an hour all state engineers of this special department rush to their assigned posts, the water-boards mobilize their dyke-watchers and reserve troops, and in very serious cases the Ministry of Waterworks may even order military troops to assist.

Dykes of First Importance

Adequate dykes are of course of primary importance. In the Netherlands the fixed rule is that the dykes along the main rivers shall be at least 32 inches higher than the highest water level on record. So after the flood of 1926 all river dykes had to be raised again by the waterboards at an enormous cost. The dykes are generally made of loam, or of sand covered with loam.

At certain exposed spots, for instance in windings of the river, the dyke is further strengthened by stones or basalt. In other cases a huge mattress made of osier is anchored at a certain spot needing reinforcement. Then basalt blocks are dropped on the mattress till it sinks. On that comes a load of sand to fill in the holes.

The osier does not deteriorate as long as it remains under water. Thus a foundation is made for a new piece of dam or dyke or for a coffer-dam.

A river, the Netherlanders know from experience, should not be allowed to run as it likes. Windings, for instance, have a tendency to eat further and further into the river banks, causing the land to crumble away, while small islands and shallows are thus formed. All this obstructs the stream and may cause floods.

"The River Law"

The river law regulates the preventive measures. This law prohibits the building of houses on a dyke, or the planting of trees or hedges on the forelands, which might obstruct the stream in winter. The owners of these lands, which in summer are often used as meadows for the cattle, cannot do anything on or to their grounds without the permission of the Ministry of Waterworks.

Owing to the fact that 40 per cent of the Netherlands land area is below sea or river level, the dykes have often to resist the strain of an extremely heavy one-sided pressure. For sometimes one may stand on a dyke and watch on one side the waters rushing past one's feet, while on the other side, 20 feet below, lie the meadows and farms and villages.

That is why, during days when there is a heavy rise of the water, the dykes are closely watched. And if water begins to filter through, immediate action is required. If water comes through a little hole somewhere down below, not even large enough to poke one's finger in, it is watched with great care. For if sand is seen coming along with the water, it means that the dyke is pierced and that the water is taking with it tiny parts of the dyke body and that perhaps in an hour the water will be rushing through a hole a yard wide and after a few hours there will be a huge gap in the dyke.

Gravel Does Its Work

Methods to prevent further undermining of the dyke include dumping gravel on the hole. The gravel acts like a sieve, letting through the water but retaining the sand.

At other times bundles of rushes are used for this purpose. In other cases a hole is covered by huge canvases. Again at other times all efforts are concentrated on the prevention of the widening of a huge gap, through continually heaping up sandbags in the gap.

In all such cases the engineers of the Department of Waterworks supervise the defense activities.

Modern machinery and engineering methods have enabled the Netherlanders to tackle the huge task of draining a complete sea, the Zuiderzee. A 26-mile dam, 300 feet wide, encloses the Zuiderzee and bars it from the North Sea. One of four projected polders, covering 50,000 acres—the smallest, by the way—has already been under cultivation for several years.

The second polder of 175,000 acres is being "fenced in" and in a couple of years the draining is to start. And when all four polders are completed in, say, 30 or 40 years, 700 square miles of sea will have been drained and added to the "land-area."

During the last three centuries, some 1450 square miles of land have been wrested from the sea, adding 11 per cent to the land area of the Netherlands.

How Holland Grapples With Its Water Problem

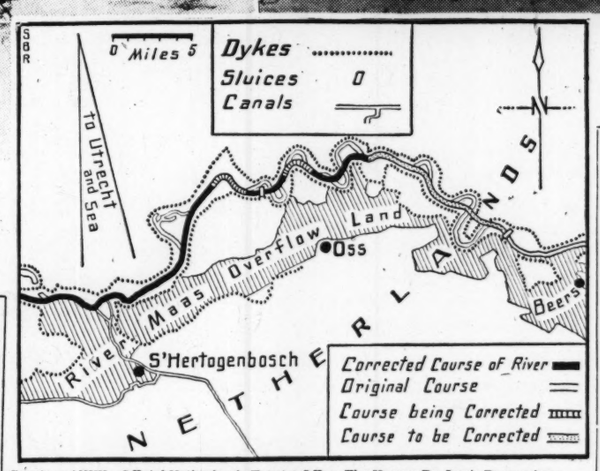
Amsterdam Cartoon

Holland Polder-Boy to Uncle Sam: "We Know All About This Sort of Thing. Sorry We Don't Live a Little Nearer So We Could Help You, Mister."

Upper Left—Sluices in the Dykes at the Zuiderzee Works

Typical of Holland

Upper Right—Canal in the Interior of the Province of South Holland, With House Built Below Water-Level. Lower Right—Coffer-Dam in the River Merwede, Showing How the Accretion of Sand Is Promoted



Courtesy ANVV—Official Netherlands Tourist Office, The Hague; Dr. Louis Raemaekers in "De Telegraaf," Amsterdam; Photo Lichtbeelden Instituut, Amsterdam; Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Map Showing Dyke System

How the Netherlands Handle Their Dykes and Flood Problems

President Plans $30,000,000 Limit On Flood Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — Despite present evidence of the widespread need of flood prevention, President Roosevelt will insist that federal expenditures during the coming year for this purpose be limited to $30,000,000.

This figure is contained in the 1937 budget now before Congress. The President, intent on keeping as nearly as possible to his proposed economy plan, does not intend to enlarge it.

New demands for permanent flood control are beginning to be heard in the wake of high waters in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Following the record-breaking floods in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys in January, the army engineer corps was asked by Congress to submit a comprehensive list of projects necessary to afford reasonable security to all sections of the country. The list drawn up called for a total expenditure of $800,000,000.

Disturbed by its size, President Roosevelt has never forwarded the list to Congress. Instead he turned it over to the national resources board with the request that it be culled over to see what should be built first with the $30,000,000 he has allotted in the budget to flood control.

Meanwhile the President has told Congressional leaders that he hopes they will not allow more large authorizations for flood control such as were embodied in the 1936 flood control act when the money is not in sight to carry them out.

This puts Congress between two fires. On one side is the President's economy drive and on the other constituents of flood-stricken areas who are pleading that they be spared from further devastation.

Leading spokesman for the flood control advocates is Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, who declared that at least $60,000,000 is needed to begin work during the coming fiscal year.

Bibles Presented as Proof In Seeking Old-Age Aid

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Family Bibles brought into Texas 50 years ago are still in general use.

Investigators for the Texas Old Age Assistance Commission have been shown more than 100,000 such Bibles by persons seeking to qualify for old-age pensions.

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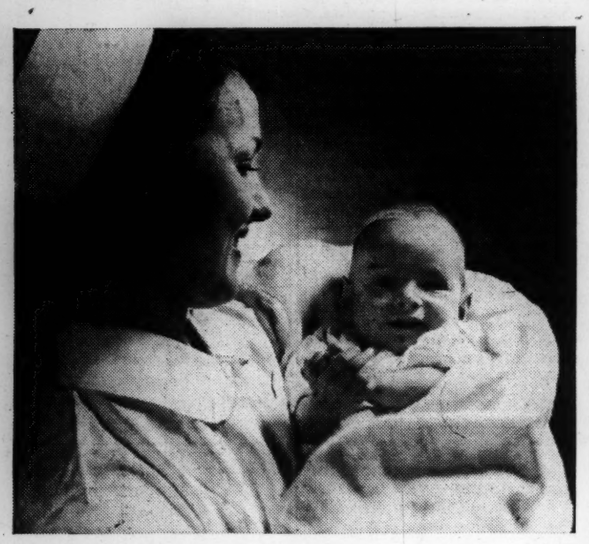

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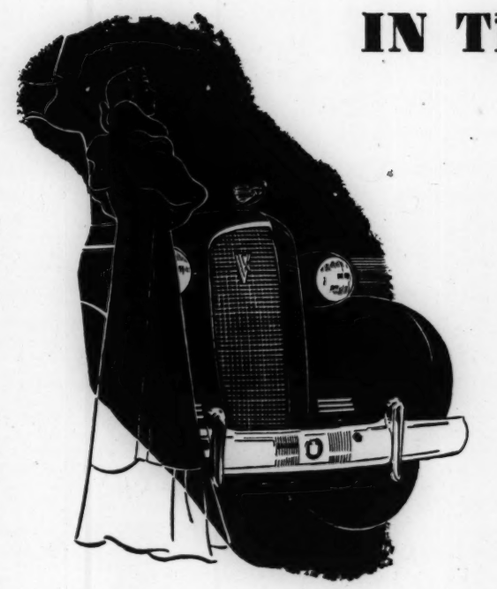

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CADILLAC FLEETWOOD

Union of All Peace Groups Draws Nearer in Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 26—Surveying the accomplishments of the first of its two planned years, a group of leaders in the Emergency Peace Campaign met for luncheon on the eve of the mass meeting in Convention Hall April 22 which was the climax of the campaign's "No-Foreign-War Crusade" led by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. They saw many of its objectives well within reach already.

Overhead, as they talked, an airplane loaned by a sky advertising concern, towed a banner advertising the mass meeting. Over the east and west portals of the City Hall electric signs authorized by Mayor S. Davis Wilson drew attention to the same event. Student peace rallies were planned with none of the opposition which expressed itself noisily a year before. Everything pointed to the awakened public sentiment for constructive peace which the campaign with its varied activities had hoped to arouse.

United Group Planned

But just as important to the quietly enthusiastic group of workers toward world-wide understanding and good will was the news brought to them by Ray Newton, executive director of the campaign, that permanent unification of the American peace movement was in sight, and that the Emergency Peace Campaign itself is making ready to hand over all the concrete gains it has made and to merge its identity—as was planned from its inception—in the larger organization which it was hoped then might be achieved.

Returning from a meeting in New York of leaders of the major peace societies in America, Mr. Newton told of midnight sessions in which, one by one, objections to consolidation of these groups—each of which has its own individual concepts of the best methods of working for peace—were overcome as the great value of a unified movement organized on broad and inclusive lines was realized more clearly.

It was proposed by some that the unification might take place under the banner of the National Peace Conference—at present little more than a mechanism by which leaders of individual peace societies meet at intervals to compare notes, avoid duplication of effort as much as possible, and benefit by each others' experience.

A committee was appointed to work out such a plan of co-ordination, either utilizing the National Peace Conference as a basis, or creating a new joint organization. It is to report in the middle of May.

When Mr. Newton in the fall of 1935 invited leaders of the various unconnected and almost "rival" peace groups to meet with him and other prominent individuals interested in crystallizing peace sentiment, in a quiet corner of the Pocono Mountains, it was made very clear that there was no intention of starting "just another peace society." The term of the Emergency Peace Campaign was definitely set at two years and the scope of its co-ordinating work was outlined.

At the end of the two-year period it was agreed that mailing lists, accumulated data, and interested members should be turned over to existing organizations — which it was hoped by that time would have been encouraged to work more closely together.

Marked Success Reported

The success of the campaign after just one year of activity in all its different phases, has been so marked that a great impetus has been given to this striving for unification. In the matter of finance alone, the advantages of combined effort were conclusively demonstrated by a joint campaign for the support of the local branches of all the major peace groups. The far-flung activities of the Youth Section of the campaign also proved that added enthusiasm is aroused by a sense of the co-ordination of all groups in a common plan.

Frederick Libby, veteran peace worker and head of the National Council for the Prevention of War, in Washington—one of the largest peace organizations—has from the start of the Emergency Peace Campaign been strongly in favor of unification and has favored as a first step some sort of a merger with the Emergency Peace Campaign as soon as its work is completed. With Mr. Newton, however, he is working primarily toward a more complete co-ordination than such a plan would offer—toward the plan which the committee is now attempting to prepare for presentation to all the groups.

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Medalist

By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter
Second in Command of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1933-35, Who Was Honored by the National Geographic Society With a Special Gold Medal

Poulter Honored For His Work On Byrd Expedition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—A special gold medal of the National Geographic Society was awarded here yestrday to Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, senior natural scientist and second in command of the Byrd Antarctic expedition of 1933-35.

The presentation was made by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, in the presence of Admiral Richard E. Byrd, distinguished scientists, officers of the society and ranking officers of the army, navy and marine corps.

On the Byrd expedition, Dr. Poulter's work included geophysical investigations, studies of ice conditions and movement, the making of magnetic soundings, and observations of meteors and auroral phenomena.

"The most dramatic and most revealing demonstration of the unusual ability of Dr. Poulter was the extraordinary journey he led to the advance base where Admiral Byrd had decided to pass the winter alone to make important meteorological observations that he was unwilling to ask anyone else to risk making," Dr. Grosvenor said. He paid tribute to Dr. Poulter's "dogged persistence and final success in traversing the ice in the blackness of polar night and storm, for the first time in polar exploration to save his leader and our beloved associate."

Dr. Poulter is now director of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

Book Upholding Capitalism Thinks New Deal Is Useless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—James H. R. Cromwell, husband of Doris Duke, one of the world's richest heiresses, has a book out today in collaboration with Hugo L. Czerwonky, an engineer, entitled "In Defense of Capitalism." It is an economic blueprint for business men and economists as the key to a program of "scientific money," which they hold is the way to save the nation from economic ruin.

Discussing its publication at the home of his wife's mother, Mrs. James B. Duke, today, Mr. Cromwell stressed the basis of the book as the author's belief that "capitalism is an ideal that has never been achieved.

"We look upon capitalism as a three-wheeled vehicle," he said, "of which the wheels are, respectively, production, distribution and consumption. But the distribution wheel, by which we mean the money wheel, is not geared to the other two wheels, and whenever a load is placed upon the other two wheels, the distribution wheel 'lapses.'

"Scientific money," he identified as "a currency 'synchronized' with production and consumption," and according to the authors' plan, they would "inject money from our private banks directly into labor-employing industry." Their economy visualizes the synchronization of the flow of dollars with finished consumer goods to be regulated by the Federal Reserve Board — the easy flow of money from banks into industry.

The idea of the book originated, Mr. Cromwell said, when he met Mr. Czerwonky in Washington in 1934. Mr. Czerwonky, whose specialty is the economics of distribution and co-operatives, had some charts which agreed with Mr. Cromwell's ideas. Mr. Cromwell has dedicated his half of the book to his wife.

It is the contention of the book that the taxing and spending policies of the Roosevelt Administration are useless, that federal restrictions on the banks are to blame for the frozen money that ought to be invested in industry and that depressions may be forever averted by controlling money.

The authors argue that expansion of industry resulting from the synchronization of the flow of dollars with finished consumer goods would create a great demand for labor, terminate unemployment and compel high wages. They not only expect labor to profit, but industry to be good without government regulation, and as the only feasible tax, they propose a manufacturers' sales tax on the finished product when it leaves the factory for the dealer.

"Synchronize—that's the word we want to stress," Mr. Cromwell said. "We hope it will take the public fancy like technocracy."

In a previous book, "The Voice of Young America," written in 1933, Mr. Cromwell attacked "big business." He said he could see "more peril from the right wingers than from the left." He then coined the word "privocrat" to describe a person who got rich by special privileges, and warned of the perils of "the sacrosanct, outworn, and demoralizing" Constitution.

The present volume written since his marriage to Miss Duke, laments, however, that "for seven lean years those of us who believe in individualism, freedom and democracy have heard our institutions attacked and our convictions derided."

"We have been assured repeatedly that capitalism has failed and that only a new order of tyranny, regimentation and collectivism can save the world from chaos and ruin," it continues.

"But what are the facts? True capitalism is not dead because it has never lived. The fact is that capitalism is an ideal which never has been achieved. The collectivists and regimenteers weep their crocodile tears in vain over the grave of capitalism, for the coffin within is empty. . . .

"True capitalism means an economy of free and fair competition for profit and continuous work opportunity for all."

Parents and Summer Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Summer camps must not only afford recreation, but must find the trail that leads to better parental understanding of camp activities, according to speakers at the second annual camp pow-wow being held at the George Washington Hotel here, under the auspices of New York University and other groups. It will continue through tomorrow.

A special task this year will be the work with adults in acquainting them with the significance of an outdoor vacation away from home in rounding out the experience of a child. Parents will be encouraged to visit camps, and, to this end, ways of making these visits pleasantly are being discussed.

"Camping today is more than recreation in a primitive setting," Dr. Ernest G. Osborne, associate in parent education at Columbia University, told the meeting last night. "It has as its present-day emphasis the education and growth of campers. Camp leaders are no longer the only ones to be concerned with the problems of camping. Parents must be brought to realize that theirs is also a responsibility in the camps of today. This summer many camps will feel the wholesome effects of parental co-operation in putting meaning into the daily program at camp."

R. C. Marshall, instructor in education at New York University, told of the high professional basis upon which modern camp leadership is conducted.

"Camps no longer look to the individuals who are free during the summer months for their leadership—they now use only trained staff members who have taken specialized training courses," he said. "The great majority of camp staff members are college students. And to prepare these students for camp service a great number of colleges and universities are now giving camp leadership courses and many of them conduct camps where this training takes place. Gone are the days of counselors who go to camp for a good time and vacation."

Each year brings a fresh challenge to camp leaders, according to Dr. Frank S. Lloyd, professor of education at New York University, who emphasized that camp counselors should be constantly on the alert to know more about their jobs.

Representatives of associations which send underprivileged children to camp every summer are among some of the most-interested listeners at the pow-wow.

Neutrality Bill Speeded

(Continued From Page 1)

he cares to specify must pass to foreigners before the commodities can be shipped from American shores, and that they must be transported in foreign bottoms.

This provision, which the Senate desired to make mandatory upon the President, is now placed wholly in his discretion. He can not only choose what commodities he will enumerate for this "cash-and-carry" treatment, but he can apply the restrictions only for such period as he deems desirable.

Flexibility thus allowed the President enables him to refrain from applying cash-and-carry provisions to minor wars which do not threaten peace or neutrality of the United States, and it would permit the Chief Executive to bargain with belligerents in major wars, threatening to shut off shipments to them in case American interests were jeopardized.

Travel in Wartime

In addition, the provision forbidding American citizens to travel on vessels of belligerents has a clause permitting the President to lift the ban during temporary periods. An amendment also makes clear that this provision is not intended to apply to traffic on the Great Lakes, or inland waterways, in case Canada should be a belligerent in some overseas war.

The bill also prohibits solicitation of funds except for medical aid and food and clothing to relieve human suffering when made by persons or organizations not acting on behalf of any belligerent government, faction, or asserted government. The President is empowered to determine whether such solicitations are legal. This provision would end solicitation of relief or other funds directly by the Spanish Loyalist Government, but would not stop such money-raising by outside organizations if their independence could be established.

Final agreement on the neutrality bill marks a landmark not only of the 1937 session, but in the evolution of American policies in relation to overseas war. Its objectives are to prevent the sinews of war being built up from American resources, and more importantly to forestall involvement of the United States in war because of economic and financial attraction exerted by belligerent customers.

Compromise Measure

The present measure, upon which agreement is reached after five weeks of delay and dispute, is a compromise between the claims of rigid insulationists and those who urged that safety demanded a degree of flexibility in the hands of the President.

The major innovation of the measure is that it gives the President authority to stop shipments to belligerents from the United States, either in American bottoms or on American credit, of any commodities whatsoever. The Executive is bound to prohibit rigidly the shipment of "primary contraband," whether on American ships or any others. As to "secondary contraband," he can use his discretion. And the exception by which he may declare a temporary lifting of the otherwise rigid ban against travel on belligerent vessels, is intended only to apply to government couriers, military officers, newspaper correspondents, and so on.

As in prior bills, none of the provisions apply to American republics engaged in war against a non-American state or states in the war. Thus is perpetuated the clause which apparently penalizes Latin-American members of the League of Nations who assist in a sanctionist movement.

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Philadelphia Mayor Praises Newsmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—"There has never been a time when I did not trust the newspapermen with whom I have had dealings, and it is a pleasure to testify that I never knew any of them to violate a confidence," said Mayor S. Davis Wilson in a message read at a national memorial service for newspapermen and women who have passed on during the past two years. The service was held by the Fourth Estate Square Club in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and was attended by about 700 persons.

The message was read for the Mayor by Ralph W. Temple, secretary of the club. The Mayor was called away shortly after the service began.

Among other speakers were Dr. Daniel A. Poling, pastor of the Baptist Temple; Rabbi William Fineshriber of Keneseth Israel Synagogue, and Dr. Joseph Fort Newton of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church.

The late Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Rollo Ogden, editor of the Times; Paul G. Jeans, editor of the Miami Tribune, and Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, were among those to whom tribute was paid.

Off for 11,000 Miles of Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—Philadelphia's love of music was conspicuously evidenced when Broad Street Station was the scene of a tumultuous send-off for the Philadelphia Orchestra as it started on its second annual transcontinental tour.

A police band blared Sousa marches, alternating with the RCA-Victor Glee Club in making the station ring with music. Floodlights glared, newsreel cameras purred, confetti swirled, the Mayor appeared in tails to make a speech, and Miss Frances Wister of the Women's Committee of the Orchestra Association presented Conductor Eugene Ormandy with a fox terrier as a mascot.

The Mayor was not the only participant in the celebration who was attired in full evening glory. Only two hours before the 10-car special train, resplendent in new gold and green paint, pulled out for Atlanta, Ga., Leopold Stokowski had taken a final bow in the Academy of Music at the end of the final concert of the orchestra's thirty-seventh season. High hats and ermine coats were liberally sprinkled in the crowd milling in the rather drab old station.

Mr. Stokowski himself, who the previous afternoon had conducted the orchestra in a national radio broadcast and had then outlined the objectives of the tour, appeared briefly in the station to speak a few more words into microphones which were sending the sounds of the whole proceedings to listeners all over the country.

He himself will not make the tour this year. Eugene Ormandy and Jose Iturbi are to conduct the 37 concerts scheduled for the 35 days on the road.

A single ticket, five feet four inches in length, which at a cost of $21,389 furnished transportation for the whole party of 110 musicians and executives on the 11,000-mile trip, was wrapped around the shoulders of Alfred Reginald Allen, manager of the orchestra, as he stepped aboard the train. Concerts are scheduled for as far south as New Orleans, as far west as San Francisco and as far north as Montreal.

The train is completely equipped for land cruising—even to a circulating library, three radios, a phonograph and a library of records for it.

This year, although the RCA-Victor Company is providing a small guarantee, the $40,000 expenses of the tour are being met by the orchestra association itself. Last year it was understood that the phonograph and radio concern spent nearly $65,000 in arranging the orchestra's first transcontinental tour—charging the expense to advertising.

Drive Is Launched On Pin-Ball Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Outlawed in New York City a year ago by a court ruling under the antigambling statutes, the pin-ball game yesterday was once more the objective of a police drive following orders from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to take summary action against operators of the device.

It is the second campaign since the game was declared outside the law by Supreme Court Justice Samuel Rosenman, but a recheck of the situation by the Mayor himself has disclosed that machines which pay cash to the players were being operated in taverns, bars, restaurants and candy stores throughout the city. He instructed Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine that every patrolman must proceed "at once, without one minute's delay, to seize such machines and arrest anyone violating the law."

"No matter how influential anyone backing these machines may be, no mercy will be shown to the tinhorns doing the operating," the Mayor warned.

Under the terms of the penal code, the police have full power to confiscate machines operated as gambling devices for evidence in court. A type of bagatelle, the game is played by releasing balls usually with a nickel and these, countered by various hazards, drop into holes with different point values. A number of the machines register the number of nickels the player should get if he wins. The Mayor said.

General Manager

A. V. Tidmore
Of Station WFMD, Frederick, Md.

WFMD Growing Fast in Service To Maryland City

With Monitor Newscasters

FREDERICK, Md. — "Koeppe's Needle"—so named for the rigger who raised WFMD's 257-foot antenna mast in a December blizzard—flings the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" to listeners in this Catoctin Mountain region of the Blue Ridge mountains. The Monitor news is heard week days at 2:15 p. m.

One of Maryland's newest stations, WFMD began operation on Jan. 1, 1936, with the latest in transmitter equipment, speech input and control apparatus, modern studios and a half-wave radiating antenna mast.

Though without a tradition of service, even though its staff were experienced radiocasters, WFMD radiocast its first out-of-the-ordinary schedules in the floods of March, 1936, that caused the Potomac to overflow its banks. WFMD's operating crew relayed flood accounts from Brunswick and Harper's Ferry along the Potomac, and were once marooned on a bridge which was nearly swept away. The operating crew has also done remote relays from Washington, D. C.; Annapolis, Baltimore and Hagerstown, Md.; Gettysburg, Penna., and Charlestown, W. Va., in its stride.

For its listeners WFMD has also reported local sport contests, community sings, the Apple Blossom Festival and other civic events. The management does not regard its remote relay work as unusual but rather as a service which it is hoped may keep sets tuned to WFMD.

One of WFMD's noteworthy programs is its educational radiocasts directly to students in Frederick class rooms. On several occasions during these public school radiocasts complimentary references were paid to the character of the Monitor news programs to which clergymen and school authorities present also agreed.

WFMD's studios are located at present in the Francis Scott Key Hotel but the need for expansion has become apparent. The management is considering plans for a new center which would provide four modern studios, a suite of business offices, a musicians' lounge, a music library, a transcription studio, a new electric organ and additional speech equipment.

The station radiocasts on a frequency of 900 kilocycles.

This is article number 69 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, April 30.

Blum's Position Stronger With Chamber Debate Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 28—After a stormy period of acute labor agitation, matched by intense dissatisfaction on the part of the more conservative middle class elements in France, which appeared to threaten the very existence of the Popular Front Government, a much brighter outlook, both politically and financially seems now beginning to dawn.

The political situation of Premier Léon Blum has been helped by certain developments as well as his own astute moves. First he secured an adjournment of the interpellation scheduled for May 1 in the Chamber until May 7, when Parliament may again adjourn to May 18. Since the Paris Exposition is set for opening May 24, this should mean a political truce for the summer, giving political discontent time to cool off till autumn.

Then by taking a strong stand against the extremists' demagogic demands and proclaiming that the "pause" in the application of social reforms must continue, the Socialist Premier has rallied once again the hesitant radicals who form the conservative wing of his majority. At the same time, he has been able to retain the support of the Communists, who constitute the left wing of the Popular Front.

The Communist party leaders have now announced that the "Blum Government must be preserved at all costs, since it constitutes the only guarantee of the recently acquired gains." They have made it clear that they will not desert Léon Blum, even if he refuses such trade union demands as the 10,000,000,000 francs forced loan to finance the public works program, and immediate old-age workers pensions costing another 3,000,000,000.

The financial situation has also cleared considerably today, when Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, appeared before the Chamber's finance commission and gave definite assurances that the French treasury, contrary to rumors, was not in dire need and that the exchange equalization fund was still functioning effectively. The franc recovered sharply on the exchanges and government bonds also improved.

In certain circles, however, the impression prevails that this improvement in the general French situation is a fragile affair. They point to what they feel to be the rapidly growing discontent of the middle classes and to such incidents as the recent violent outbreak in Nantes, where strikers refused to accept the arbitration decision.

Fully aware of the critical labor situation, Mr. Blum is now engaged in intensive negotiations with both trade union leaders and industrialists, appealing to both sides to conclude a "truce" which is recognized as absolutely essential if the Paris exposition is to be a success.

'Spare That Tree' Is the Plea Of Brooklyn Couple

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Frank and Lillian Necroto, brother and sister, of Brooklyn, like trees. They doubtless have a copy of Joyce Kilmer's unforgettable poem in their home, and if they haven't, they should have it, for they believe, as Kilmer did, that there is nothing more beautiful than

"A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet-flowing breast."

". . . that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair.

"Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain."

Because of this love, the Necrotos are today in court to defend the life of an ancient Carolina poplar that stands 70 feet high in their yard. To them this tree is more than a tree. It is a "wonderful tree," a symbol of the past.

To other neighbors, however, it is a "menace," for they hold it has rotted until there is danger that it may fall upon children who play in the adjoining yards.

Mrs. Minnie Salerno is one of these neighbors. She lives directly back of the Necrotos at 267 Rutland Road. She called in Dr. Laura Riegelmann, a department of health official, who agreed with her, whereupon Mrs. Salerno brought a court action to have the tree destroyed.

Countering this move, the Necrotos brought in their expert from the botanical gardens, who, after viewing the tree, said it was in perfect health.

Mr. Necroto said today he was going to defend the tree to the utmost of his power. The neighbors were protected by $1000 worth of damage insurance he had taken out on the tree, he added.

When the case came before Magistrate Mark Rudich yesterday, the Necrotos failed to appear, whereupon the magistrate put the case over to May 4.

As if aware of the fight over it, the old tree is today trying to prove it is much alive, for it is shaking out its buds at the birds that chirp in its branches.

Daughters of 1812 Elect National Officers

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP) — Daughters of 1812 closed a three-day associate council meeting today with the installation of new national officers.

Leaders chosen for the next three years included: Mrs. Arthur J. O'Neill of Chicago, president-national; Mrs. Henry Warren of Hartford, Conn., historian-national, and Mrs. Clarence Bolmer of Hartford, Conn., honorary vice-president-national.

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Crowning values in every department from the downstairs store to the 11th floor, doubly important in the face or rapidly rising prices. A great sale, commemorating 22 years of sound merchandising in a great modern store.
April 24th to May 8th
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Story of Education Pictured In North Carolina Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—"Youth is ever morning in the heart," sang a Greek-costumed chorus, while a cast of nearly 4000 boys and girls from all over North Carolina enacted a pageant, afteh the plans of Capt. B. L. Smith, superintendent of the city schools of Greensboro.

Thus North Carolina celebrated on April 23 in the Duke University Stadium its 100 years of public education.

Added to the spectacle of the costumed players, was a chorus of 1000 voices—500 white and 500 Negro—as well as the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra and 11 bands from all parts of the State.

The task of arranging this pageant-drama was carried out by 50 student writers under the direction of Dr. Frederick H. Koch, Kennan professor of dramatic literature at the University of North Carolina and director of the Carolina Playmakers.

The pageant comprised four episodes of education, the Greek, the monastic, the University of Paris in the year 1130, when Peter Abelard dared to apply the power of reasoning to an accepted fact, and a procession from the Renaissance, the Reformation and the Humanists, which leads into the modern scene.

But to the North Carolinians present, the portrayal of their own history was of most stirring interest. For instance, the first recognition of the State's responsibility for the education of a child goes back to 1695 when an orphan was apprenticed in Albemarle County to Thomas and Sarah Harvey, and a paper was signed by them promising the State to teach young William Beard to read, as well as teach him a useful trade.

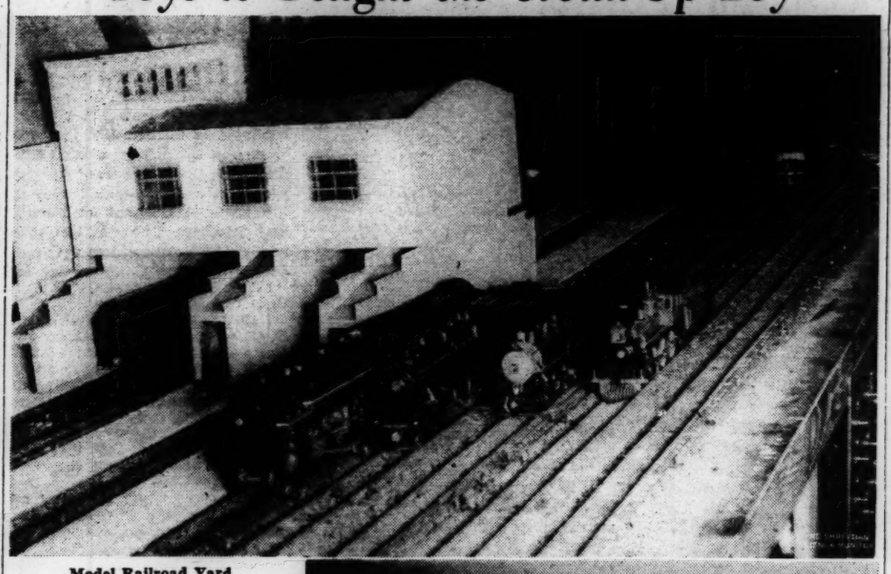
This scene was played against a living cyclorama of the important figures of Colonial North Carolina, beginning with the lost Colony and Virginia Dare, the first white child born in the New World, revealing the national groups that settled the province, such as the Scottish and the Moravian, interpreting the Revolutionary period and the beginnings of the new State Government.

There was also a scene which showed the New Bern Academy, the second chartered academy in America, the first in North Carolina, and one picturing the laying of the cornerstone of the University of North Carolina, with Masonic rites in 1793.

One of the most interesting episodes represented was the rise of the Negro to the present day of educational opportunity. Slaves were seen in the New World setting which encouraged them in their natural happiness, but withheld from them book and pen. The Emancipation Proclamation was heard, and next the spectators saw how the Negro has found his place in all the professions and arts, has learned to work at all trades, and has won academic honors.

The pageant closed with a dance by 2000 children dressed in sunshine colors of palest yellow to deepest orange, symbolizing the children of the future. The pattern was a folk dance which made concentric circles in the field suggesting the unending effort toward the fulfillment of the quest for knowledge. While the little tots, like butterflies, moved back and forth as light as air, the two great choruses of the white and Negro voices sang "The Old North State," in an arrangement by Joseph De Nardo, conductor of the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra.

Toys to Delight the Grown-Up Boy



Model Railroad Yard
Built by the Men's Club of Cincinnati

Engineering Skill in Miniature
Bridges and Tunnels on the Model Railroad System

Dad Can Play at Trains Now Without Borrowing Son's Toys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Son can now play trains at home in this city without fear of Dad's monopolistic interference—at least on Tuesday nights and Saturday afternoons when the Model Railway Club meets.

It's a new outlet for Dad's train-playing proclivities. Here in a miniature kingdom of rails, men plan, build, rebuild and operate railroads, interurban lines, treminals, bridges, freight cars, locomotives in a system that includes over 2000 feet of track and every known type of railroad equipment.

Everything in the layout housed in an upstairs room downtown was made by memoers of this unusual men's club. All was built to a scale in which ¼ inch equals a foot in actual practice. The layout includes a model of the beautiful new Cincinnati Union Railway Terminal with a portion of its track plan, two suburban stations, a freight-loading platform, a huge coal shute, pits for repairs, a turntable for a roundhouse soon to be constructed, and 2000 feet of track, layed in chickengrit for ballast made solid with varnish and shellac. It also has bridges, tunnels and all the scenery through which a railroad might travel. The equipment for this system is 40 freight cars, seven locomotives, 10 passenger and pullman cars.

In addition to this steam railroad, which incidentally is operated by electric power, there is an interurban electric line run by an overhead trolley operating on the outskirts of the steam line. At two points it crosses the steam line over an elevated crossover.

"The main reason why we founded this club was to enjoy the game we liked the most on a scale none could afford to handle individually," declared M. D. Thornburgh, the only railroad man in the organization, and its founder. "Our total investment to date is about $2500. Building the models and operating them on the scale that we do does have an educational value, too. Everything we do is exactly as it is done by real railroads."

Mr. Thornburgh just won a silver medal for a train model he submitted to the Wimbledon (England) Model Railway Club where he had been a member some years ago and where he got the idea for such a club. In England, however, these clubs do not build one large system as a club, but the individual members have their own model systems, according to Mr. Thornburgh. The plan at the Cincinnati Club permits modeling on a more elaborate scale, he pointed out.

The club's membership includes real estate men, a taxicab driver, a school teacher, a broker, an electrician, a newspaper man, a druggist, mechanics, and university students The new president, E. L. Moldenhauer, teaches manual training in a local school. They all take active part as track hands, flagmen, or engineers but all under an agreed plan for a unified railroad system which they hope to make an example of what can be accomplished in this field. And son will find Dad an accomplished assistant with rich ideas for fun, and no monopolistic tendencies.

Work to Start On U. S.-Canada Bridge Program

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—A check for $2,800,000, handed to Elton H. Miller, chairman of the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, today brought to climax a successful 10-year campaign to construct the first fixed vehicular bridge system across the St. Lawrence river in the district between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Work on the project, including three bridges and intervening highways spanning the American-Canadian border, will be started April 30 and the system is expected to be completed late in the summer of 1938.

First proposed as a private enterprise in 1926, the project was vetoed in 1928 by Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who recommended that it be carried out as a public work. Five years later, in 1933, the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority was created, with power to raise funds and map plans.

Check Is Presented

In the simple ceremony marking the end of the long fund-raising campaign, the $2,800,000 check was handed to the Bridge Authority chairman by William C. Weber, representing B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., of New York.

The check represented the proceeds of a bond issue and was drawn by the Marine Midland Trust Company and the Federal Reserve Bank to the order of the Jefferson County National Bank at Watertown, N. Y.

The system of three bridges will unite Roosevelt Highway No. 12, 25 miles north of Watertown, with King's Highway No. 2 at Ivy Lee, on the Canadian mainland.

The first bridge, linking the Roosevelt Highway to Wells Island across the American main channel of the St. Lawrence River, will be an 800-foot suspension span, 150 feet above high water.

Plans for Bridge

From Bridge No. 1, a New York state highway 5½ miles long will lead to the International Bridge, which will be a 90-foot concrete arch, 15 feet above high water, reaching to Hill Island over what is known as the "international rift."

From that point, a highway stretch four-fifths of a mile long will be constructed by Ontario Province, leading to the main Canadian span which will consist of approaches over two islands of the Canadian national park system in the heart of the lost channel group of islands.

The Canadian suspension bridge will extend from Georgina Island to the Canadian mainland at Ivy Lee, with a 750-foot span, 120 feet above high water, crossing the main Canadian channel of the St. Lawrence river.

Revenues from the first and third bridges, which will collect tolls, are expected to pay the cost of the project.

High Court Upholds New York Ban On Alienation Suits

ALBANY, April 28 (AP)—The New York state law banning law suits for alienation of affection was upheld by the Court of Appeals, here, reversing a decision of the Appellate Division, Second Department.

Previously the court had upheld the section of the law prohibiting suits for breach of promise to marry.

Judge Irving G. Hubbs, in an opinion in the alienation of affections suit, held that "a wife is no longer the property of her husband in the eyes of the law and by the general acceptance of society."

Lawrence Hanfgarn, who sought $30,000 damages from George Mark, his former employer, contended that the Legislature had no right to abolish the so-called "heart balm" cases. He was upheld by the Queens County Supreme Court and later by the Appellate Division. Yesterday, in the Court of Appeals, the complaint was dismissed.

Seabury Supports Mayor LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Samuel Seabury, who was responsible for welding the Fusion forces back of Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia for Mayor of New York, four years ago, is out again for Mr. LaGuardia's re-election.

Mr. Seabury and the Mayor had a whispered conversation aboard the steamship Normandie of the French Line today, just before the vessel left here for Europe with Mr. Seabury as a passenger bound for a vacation in Scotland. While both refused to say what they talked about, after the conversation Mr. Seabury praised Mr. LaGuardia as "the best Mayor New York City has ever had," and declared he was "ready to support that view anywhere, any time."

"The Mayor has conducted the affairs of the city in a manner which the people must approve," he added. "I am sure he will be re-elected. The people do not want to return to the old regime."

When Mayor LaGuardia was asked if his talk with Mr. Seabury had to do with politics, he replied, with a laugh:

"We were discussing the Normandie's new propellers."

Pasture Burning Harmful

Pasture burning destroys humus which is an important factor in drought control.

New York Court Upholds Employee Compensation

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28 (AP)—A compensation award in the passing on Oct. 14, 1931, of Clyde H. Whitmyre, Endicott employee of the International Business Machines Corporation, was upheld by New York's Court of Appeals in its second consideration of the case.

The Whitmyre award granted by the industrial board was rejected by the State's highest tribunal a year ago on contention of the corporation and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company that notice of disablement was not given under the compensation law.

Texas Senate Prodded To Vote on Betting Law

AUSTIN, Texas, April 28 (AP)—Gov. James V. Allred announced today there would be a special session of the Legislature immediately after adjournment of the current general session unless the Senate voted on a bill to repeal the law which four years ago legalized wagering on horse racing.

Shortwave Equipment Ordered for Rome Station

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Announcement by the International Telephone & Telegraph Company that it had received an order from the Italian Broadcasting Company, one of its affiliates, for equipment to install "the world's largest shortwave radio station" was made here today.

"The new broadcasting station will radiate power of 100 kilowatts and is the highest powered shortwave broadcaster yet provided for commercial operation," the announcement says. "By means of special directive antenna, it will give reliable shortwave broadcasting service to all parts of the world."

Scheduled to go into service in 1938, the Rome station was said to meet all the requirements of the Union International de Radiodiffusion. The company gave assurance that the station would provide better reception than the most up-to-date medium-wave broadcasting equipment.

Blind-Landing Tests Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Comprehensive tests of the Lorenz ultra-short wave system of blind landing for airplanes are to be started next week at Indianapolis, Ind., in connection with operations of American airlines, announcement by the International Telephone & Telegraph Company here, today said. Dr. Ernst Kramer, electrical and radio engineer, left here yesterday to supervise tests.

The Lorenz system already has been the subject of experimentation in the United States, but was abandoned in 1932 in favor of other methods of bringing airplanes down through fog and mist to the ground. Since then, the system has been improved, and now is used by 10 of the leading European airlines, and has been installed at airports in South Africa, Japan and Argentina, it was said.

If the Indianapolis experiments prove successful, air transport systems may ask the Bureau of Air Commerce to supervise additional tests and provide a uniform code of blind flying and landing technique for American airports, it is believed in informed circles here.

Approval in Paris Sought For New York World Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Charged with the mission of obtaining from the International Bureau of Expositions, in Paris, final approval of rules and regulations for the 1939 New York World's Fair, a commission headed by Grover A. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, left here for Europe in the steamship Normandie of the French Line today.

"The mission represents a gesture of friendship and co-operation on the part of the New York Fair with its sister exposition in Paris, which is scheduled to open on May 17," Mr. Whalen said.

Besides Mr. Whalen, the personnel of the commission included: Percy S. Straus, chairman of the exposition's committee on architecture and physical planning and brother of the late Jesse Straus, Ambassador to France; Stephen F. Voorhees, chairman of the fair board of design and president of the American Institute of Architects; W. Francklyn Paris, fair director and United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Rear Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. N., retired, formerly chief of naval operations and acting Secretary of War, who is director of foreign and naval participation for the New York Fair.

Trade Board Asks Investigation Of New York Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—The New York Board of Trade yesterday added its name to the roll of New York City business interests, which are urging an investigation of relief disbursements. Simultaneously, the welfare department announced a reduction of 21 per cent in the number of homeless men during the past six months.

In asking the city administration to make an impartial survey of the relief situation and of the charge that Communists dominate the work of the Temporary Emergency Relief Bureau, the Board of Trade cited huge increases in revenue from the sales tax imposed to finance relief expenditures. If proceeds from the tax were adequate when it was first imposed during the depression, when employment was at low levels, then some adjustment was implied during the present period of re-employment and relatively high business activity, it held.

City Action Is Refused

The Fusion administration has refused to make an investigation of the relief set-up, charging that the demand, which originated in the Board of Estimate, was politically inspired, and a proposal that $50,000 be appropriated to finance a survey failed of adoption in the board last week.

Meanwhile, an attempt is under way to obtain a joint state and city inquiry into the New York City relief, with a resolution for such action before the aldermanic committee on state legislation.

To support its request, the Board of Trade reminded Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia that the $50,000 needed to finance the investigation represented only one twentieth of 1 per cent of the $100,000,000 home relief expenditures in New York City. The importance of the situation and the amount of money involved, demanded immediate attention, the Mayor was told.

Board Presents Charges

"The New York Board of Trade realizes fully that a municipal election will take place in November and that charges and counter-charges, accusations and denials will increase during the next few weeks," the communication said. "But such charges as are here made transcend politics or candidates for office.

"The charges have been nailed on the door of the City Hall. In the public mind they remain. Of course, a partisan investigation will be useless. The public wants neither mud nor whitewash. It does demand the truth."

In reporting to Mayor LaGuardia upon the state of the city's homeless single men, Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson declared that improved employment opportunities were among the reasons for a substantial decline in the number of such relief recipients. Men applying for aid were greatly reduced in numbers during the past year, he said.

Canada's Basic Law an Issue In British Columbia Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada's Constitution will be one of the main questions before the electorate in the forthcoming provincial election campaign in British Columbia, furthest west of the Dominion's provinces. Voting is set for June 1.

In announcing the Liberal Government's election manifesto, Premier T. D. Pattullo made the following declaration:

"We shall exert unbending efforts toward the amendment of our Constitution for the mutual advantage of the Provinces and the Dominion, and for the placing of this Province in a position of equality with the other provinces of the Confederation of Canada.

"This question is vital to the welfare and prosperity of all of us. No other question before us is of so transcendent importance because our activities in all matters depend so largely upon it."

Mr. Pattullo referred to the coming investigation by a Canadian Federal Commission of the relationships between the Dominion and provinces. Out of this would come amendment of the Dominion's constitution—the British North America Act—to meet modern day requirements.

Like the United States, Canada is concerned with the segregation of duties and legal authority, as between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, on the various matters of social welfare, labor regulation, pensions and transport.

Long ago British Columbia adopted a forward policy in social legislation among the provinces. It now has minimum wage, and hours of work laws, pensions for the aged and for mothers and marketing control.

When the Canadian "new deal" laws were before the Privy Council earlier in the year, British Columbia fought for the right to its own labor laws and for marketing control.

Besides clarification of the constitution on these points the Province is also seeking a new set-up in financial relations with the Dominion. For the last six years the western provinces of Canada have had to get their money, apart from taxation, from the Federal Treasury.

British Columbia is also asking special dispensation in the way of subsidies allotted at the time the Province entered Confederation in 1871.

In its election appeal, the Provincial Government is also promising continuation of a progressive policy in labor, welfare and educational matters.

$21,000 Gold Hoard Of Recluse Found In West Virginia

ST. MARY'S, W. Va., April 28 (AP)—The legend of Solomon Bills' gold cache was a legend no longer today while a dozen heirs looked forward to sharing $21,000 buried for two decades on a dilapidated farm.

Secret Service agents disclosed in Washington, D. C., that the gold coins unearthed in four glass jars by Agent Raymond W. King were the property of the bachelor who passed on a year ago this month.

Mr. Bills built up a small fortune from land deals and from the oil boom of the early '90's. In 1913, he surrendered $15,000 worth of Panama Canal bonds and asked for gold.

No one knew what became of the money but the story spread that somewhere on the farm there was wealth. All that could be found of the estate was $50,000, most of it in real estate. There were seven heirs to claim it.

Mrs. Annie Hope, one of the heirs, told the legend of the gold hoard to federal agents.

Federal authorities said they believed the 1934 gold retirement act would not prevent redemption by the heirs, since they did not hide the money, totaling $21,525.

House Overrides Hoffman Veto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 28—Republicans in the Legislature yesterday suffered two setbacks. One was the passage over Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's veto of the bill diverting $7,917,000 to relief from highway funds. The other was the reporting by the House Committee of all major Republican bills of Senate origin.

The effect of the strategy is to transfer control of the bills to Speaker Thomas G. Walker (D) of Hearny, and Democratic Floor Leader Devoe of New Brunskick, who are thus in a position to force concessions from the Senate.

Overriding of the Governor's disapproval of the diversion bill was made possible in the Senate when Senator Theodore B. Dawes (D) of Warren County, gave the needed eleventh vote. His opposition prevented action last week, although he supported the bill originally.

The mesaure was then sent to the Assembly, where a vote was delayed until 1:30 this morning because of constitutional prohibition against consideration of a vetoed bill the same day it is received. Most of the members of the Republican minority were in conference with Gov. Hoffman when the roll started and returned to the chamber too late to be recorded.

Senator Dawes said he had opposed the bill last week to give himself time to examine it. His examination, he said, brought him to the conclusion the bill would not divert any substantial amount of road money from his county and he doubted diversion would result in a threatened reduction in federal road grants.

About the time Mr. Dawes was talking, however, Governor Hoffman made public a telegram from Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Federal Bureau of Roads, which asserted that if the bill were passed, the State would be penalized not only in 1937, but would lose $1,132,000 in 1938 and 1939. The 1937 penalty has been reported to be $558,000.

Repassage over the veto did not remove the threat of Democratic deadlock of the Senate until further demands affecting the Cape May senatorship and appointments are met by the Republicans.

Bills regulating women's working hours and conditions were passed by the Assembly last night after Mrs. Eileen G. Brady, Essex Democrat, said they had the support of women's organizations throughout New Jersey.

One bill would regulate and impose a tax upon industrial homework and appropriate $23,000 to the labor department for its enforcement. The companion measure would penalize violation of the state law restricting labor of women between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Court Refuses Delay In Trial of Parkers

NEWARK, N. J., April 28 (AP)—Federal Judge William Clark refused today to postpone the conspiracy trial of Ellis H. Parker and his son and ordered a jury drawn to hear the case which grew out of the Lindbergh kidnaping.

Counsel for the chief of Burlington County detectives and his son, Ellis Parker Jr., sought the delay after a charge of attempted jury tampering was made at yesterday's opening session of the trial. They contended the trial should not proceed until the jury tampering charge was "settled." It is now being investigated by a federal grand jury.

Assistant Air Chief Named

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Secretary Daniel C. Roper announced today the appointment of Howard F. Rough of Berkeley, Calif., as assistant director of the bureau of air commerce. Mr. Rough, a former department inspector and supervising aeronautical inspector, will succeed Maj. R. W. Schroeder, who resigned—effective July 1—to become vice-president in charge of operations of United Air Lines.

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Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	May 10	May 5, 4:00 pm	May 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm	May 4, 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	May 11	May 6, 4:00 pm	May 6, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	May 25	May 20, 4:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 27	May 22, 4:00 pm	May 22, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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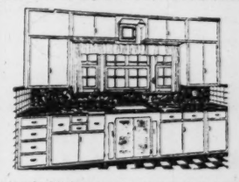
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Labor Relations Board: Powers and Aims Defined

(Continued From Page 1)

couragement of collective bargaining assists industrial tranquillity. This view was expressed strongly by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in his decision, and the board has now become the official and validated agency for securing collective bargaining in all industry entering interstate commerce.

The three men on the board are hardly to be classified either as liberals or conservatives; they are middle-of-the-road administrators, so far as can be judged here, who are, however, emotionally committed to the processes of collective bargaining. In so far as they take that view, and are bitterly opposed to employer coercion they may be set down as strongly taking the labor side.

The three commissioners, with their background, follow:

J. Warren Madden, chairman, 47, born in Illinois, graduated from the University of Illinois in 1911, with a doctorate in jurisprudence from University of Chicago in 1914. He is a law professor, once law school dean at the University of West Virginia; served on a Pinchot commission attacking coal and iron police in Pennsylvania, and was recommended for his present post by the A. F. of L. Largely legal in his initial approach to labor problems, the evidence of spies, coercion and intimidation in the Freuhauf trailer case, which ultimately went to the Supreme Court, touched his emotions and he appeared before the Senate Labor Committee as a witness to back the labor spy inquiry ultimately assumed by Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin.

Edwin Seymour Smith, 45, born in Brookline, Mass., graduated from Harvard, 1915, became employment manager for Filene's department store, Boston, and later personal assistant to Lincoln Filene. He was Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor for three years after which he came to Washington to join the old Labor Relations Board.

Donald Wakefield Smith, 38, born at Homestead, Penna., is the son and grandson of officials of steel companies and a one-time employee himself, while his uncle is Charles Wakefield Cadman, the composer. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, he has also a law school degree, and has frequently appeared before federal agencies. Like the other two members of the board, he is married.

Important Task Ahead

These are the three men who are asked to pilot the peaceful ark of collective bargaining through the stormy seas of national industrial unrest. The fact that there is such an ark at all is only now being discovered by many, following the Supreme Court's Wagner Act decision, but fortunately for the trio of pilots they have had long experience as administrators, and particularly in learning the feel of the board in the try-out period before the Supreme Court put its majority stamp of approval upon it.

The board started work in 1935. So far, every one of its 135 decisions has been unanimous. In addition to these decisions twice as many cases have been investigated.

The procedure of the board is standardized. Take the present case at Lewiston, Maine, for example. A preliminary investigation is undertaken, in this instance being in the hands of the New England regional director. The investigation is begun when charges are filed that an employer is violating one or more provisions of the Wagner Act. In about half the cases the procedure stops right there. Either the charges are found baseless, or the employer removes the cause of the complaint.

Filing of Complaints

If charges are found to be serious, then formal proceedings begin. A complaint is issued against the employer, and public hearings are instituted. It is here that the impartiality of the board comes under its chief test. The board is not a prosecuting body. Its legal and economic advisers must prepare the evidence to show all pertinent facts in the matter; facts about picketing, for instance, sit-downs, and injunctions; facts about wages and hours and conditions of employment; especially facts about alleged refusal to bargain or employers' coercion. Its chief duty, as the law puts it, is to eliminate causes of labor disputes "by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association."

One of the board's most specific powers is to call an election of workers to determine and certify who are the "true" representatives of collective bargaining. Here the act sets up majority rule in the election; at Hershey, Penna., the "Loyal Workers" (a plant union) secured the majority and hence became the authorized agents for collective bargaining; at the General Electric Schenectady plant, on the other hand, the C. I. O. group won out in the election against a company union.

Where a specific workers' group has been outvoted, it loses all right to bargain collectively with the employer under the act, and has only the right to present complaints to the Labor Board. It may ask for a new election later on, after a period of proselyting.

Force of Public Opinion

There is nothing legally to prevent a minority group from striking against the decision save, of course, the weight of public opinion. The Wagner Act, Section 13, specifically declares that nothing in it shall be interpreted as diminishing the right to strike. However, if the C. I. O. minority at Hershey, Penna., for example, should call a strike, it would lose all claim to popular support.

On the basis of the hearing the board hands down its decision in the case. But the board has no enforcement powers beyond the power to subpoena. If an employer declines to abide by the decision the case is appealed to the Circuit Court, where the board asks a cease and desist order against the employer in question. The court is the sole judge of the legal matter in a case so raised, though it accepts the facts as compiled by the board. The employer has the right of appeal from the Circuit to the Supreme Court. Incidentally, the Labor Board has no authority to punish a recalcitrant employer. Any punishment in a possible contempt proceeding rests with the federal judge.

Tribunal and Administrator

Thus the Labor Board combines the duties of a tribunal and an administrator, much as do the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Tariff Commission.

Associate general counsel is Robert W. Watts, 36, native of Maine, graduate of Bates College and Yale Law School. Nathan Witt, assistant general counsel, comes from the Harvard Law School, by the Felix Frankfurter route.

Billy Doesn't Like Hay

Marcia Tenney of Akron, Ohio, and Her Pet Goat

Dress-Eating Kid Doesn't Like Hay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Goats will be goats and little girls who choose them for pets have to expect lots of wear and tear on their dresses, so 4-year-old Marcia Tenney of Akron has discovered. When Billy gets hungry, which is most of the time, he chews the bottom of Marcia's dress, or her shoe, or whatever happens to be nearest. And since he is still small enough to sit in her lap and cuddle up like a baby, his sharp little paws frequently work havoc on her fresh gingham frock.

Although Billy is getting to be quite a grown-up goat now, he still hangs on to his bottle. Mrs. Tenney figures he drinks about three pints daily.

"But he's s'posed to have oatmeal and he just won't eat it," complains Marcia. "And he's s'posed to go on a hay diet now and he doesn't like hay."

2000 Children Say Ideal Parent Must Be Both Fair and Strict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 28—The "ideal" parent is the embodiment of fairness and firm discipline, in the opinion of 2000 children from 10 to 20 years of age registered in a nation-wide survey by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The qualities most admired by these children were seen as inherent and as embodying the thought of Shakespeare, "First to thyself be true. . . ."

Miss Alice Sowers of Washington, D. C., parent education specialist of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, describing the results of the survey, told a conference of the home economics extension service of Rutgers University yesterday that it showed children resented being told by parents that they were too young to know what they were talking about."

"Parents who talk that way are killing the child's opportunities for intelligent expression and conversation between parent and child," she said. "Before long, the child has no respect for the opinion of the parent who talks that way."

Miss Sowers stressed that the survey revealed that children saw fairness and firm, understanding discipline as more to be desired than wealth, only a few who responded to the questionnaire linking money with successful parenthood. The majority found that all that was required financially was enough to provide a comfortable home and education.

Kindness to the children's pets was another prerequisite to understanding and affection between parent and child, Miss Sowers continued, adding that one 10-year-old boy wrote that while he never expected to be a father, if he ever was, he "would never lick his little boy's dog."

Miss Sowers stressed that good manners was one of the things children most appreciate in their parents. Several replies to the questionnaires contained complaints about fathers walking into the room in stocking feet when they were entertaining their young friends.

Many of the children wanted a room of their own where they could play with their friends in a congenial atmosphere without the presence of an older person.

Receding Rivers Ease Tension In Flood Districts

By the Associated Press

Tension in North America's flood areas eased today as rivers receded.

The Ohio River retreated slowly at Pittsburgh and held at a peak of 45.7 feet at Wheeling, W. Va. It was expected to rise a few feet at points downstream as it carried off the headwaters' overflow.

The Thames River, which drove 6000 from their homes at London, Ont., and caused $3,000,000 damage, dropped two feet in four hours after being 28 feet above its normal stage. It left large sections of London covered with slime. Much farm land was still submerged.

A large crew of WPA workers made ready at Wheeling to follow the receding water with buckets, brooms and mops for a cleanup. Some 700 residents of submerged Wheeling Island were still being sheltered and fed at Red Cross refugee centers.

Pittsburgh, uneasy after three flood experiences, raised its voice through its city council and demanded of Congress the installation of storage reservoirs.

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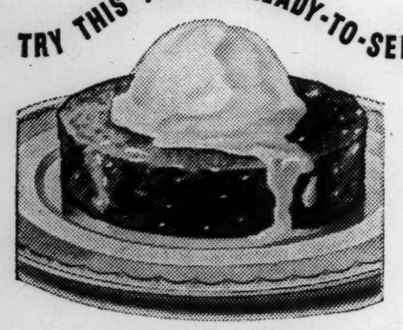

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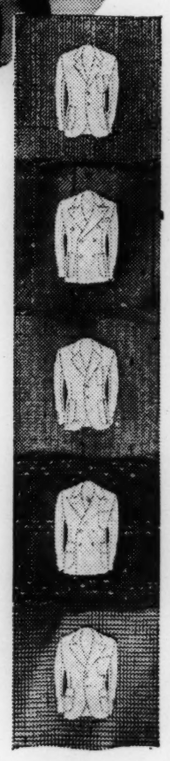

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Coronation Colors-1911

IT HAS become quite easy to say that I would not go if I could: that I do not enjoy crowds: that I have seen one Coronation and that should suffice for a life-time. When I make such assertions forcefully, as is my habit, my hearers usually nod in complete agreement. But all this does not prevent me from thinking about the approaching ceremonies of May 12th, remembering too that day in early summer, 1911, when another King George was crowned. Hosts of mental pictures spring into quick perspective. I find myself comparing—a deplorable failing which should never be indulged—comparing my memories with the probable actualities of this year of 1937. The things which will be different, the things which will be the same—how can I be sure?

IT MIGHT BE well to begin with the state coach which is all gold and glass and glitter. That will hardly have changed, because in England it would be sacrilege to change anything which was fashioned in the eighteenth century when all gentlefolk drove over the London cobbles or muddy ruts in high-swung coaches. It is pumpkin-like in outline, ornate and more than a little clumsy. It boasts splendid outriders astride white horses, and the renowned Beefeaters pace solemnly alongside; while within two smiling faces peer and nod from out the ambushments of velvet, ermine and jewels. The coach sways just perceptibly, but it is irreproachably romantic and aloof, its folding steps drawn high to cut off all intercourse with the earth.

REASON TELLS ME, too, that the high wooden stands for spectators will conform more or less closely to the example set by their predecessors. It seems the whole aspect of the West End is disguised now by this forest of wood and of steel, hiding familiar outlines, blocking vistas and ruthlessly trampling down the mauve and yellow tulips along the edges of Hyde Park. I myself perched high on one of those stands in Whitehall, banked with eager, waving, cheering humanity. It was almost across from the Horse Guards, not far from the Cenotaph—but no, in 1911 England had not envisioned any need to honor the men who went to France. The procession will, so I read, proceed down the Mall as formerly, passing under the Admiralty Arch, turn into Whitehall with the flag-bedecked turrets of Parliament against a pale blue sky and the east end of the Abbey looming gray and venerable.

AS TO THAT temporary addition built alongside the great western portals of the Abbey, to be used as robing-rooms, I am overcome by certain misgivings. In the sketches which I have seen, the architecture more nearly suggests the ultra-modernity of Bush House or the Battersea Power Station than any simulation of the Early English, stuccoed and blackened and suitably decorated to conform with the character of the Abbey itself. Will this annex indeed have gargoyles affixed to the plaster at discreet intervals? Will there be legendary beasts or helmeted Crusaders? I fear not. They were numerous in 1911 and that I am able to prove; because, presiding over one of my bookcases, is "Georgie," a haughty, rather cynical creature who might have stepped out of a royal coat-of-arms. "Georgie" was a gargoyle in 1911; he saw that Coronation and he feels keenly that 1937 should uphold the honor of his kind.

INSIDE THE ABBEY, too, my imagination leads me; for I saw the dim reaches of the interior only a few days after the Coronation in 1911, before the public was formally admitted. I was privileged to climb one of the precipitous outside stairways which began at the edge of a cloister and introduced me to the interior of the cathedral by way of one of the clerestory windows. There I steadied myself and looked down upon the aisles and the "theater," as it is called, where the ceremony proper is performed. Lord Curzon's priceless rugs were still in position and so was the gold plate; the walls alike of nave and of aisles were hung in exquisitely lovely dull blue velvet scattered over with silver fleurs-de-lis. Will they arrange matters as tastefully in 1937? Possibly much more so. I shall not be there to see. But nothing can rob me of my recollection of the Abbey in Coronation state, every crowded vestige of statue or bust, monument or tablet, obliterated for this supreme occasion.

AND WHAT OF the personages immediately concerned? There will be no erect figure of Lord Kitchener to ride in the procession on his black charger, no Lord Roberts. There must be great soldiers today; but who knows their names? And what of the visiting royalties? Fewer of them, obviously: bolder men instead, and perhaps more powerful, who represent presidents and dictators. Will the young Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, emulate the dignity of his father whose hereditary right it was to wait upon the King and Queen in 1911? Who is now Mistress of the Robes? When I looked on, it was the gracious Duchess of Devonshire whose town residence still stood a little grimly behind those lovely gates in Piccadilly. The peers and peeresses, I suppose, will be no less elegant in their sweeping robes and shining satin breeches. As I emerged from the Underground station, on the way along the Embankment to the stand in Whitehall, I met scores of them wandering about in the dust, stepping mincingly in dainty slippers and holding trains high. There was no hope of reaching the Abbey doors in their carriages. Will their motorcars be even more helpless in 1937? It is not unlikely.

THE COLONIALS NATIVE troops, black and white and brown, from the dominions and possessions, turbaned Indian potentates, they will of course be there as before. Those rather eerie little Gurkhas from the hills of India, who later distinguished themselves in the fighting in France; the Maharajas in brilliant robes and superb jewels, the more drab ranks upon ranks of troops from Canada, from Australia, from New Zealand, from South Africa—from wherever the people offer allegiance to the British crown: these will be present as before. And for another reminder of 1911, behind the golden coach of the King and Queen, another carriage will contain the children; before, the young Prince of Wales, golden-haired Princess Mary, and the smaller princes; this time, two little Princesses, perhaps the best loved of all members of the royal family, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. What would a Coronation be if there were no children?

I SHALL NOT be present, believing it is better so. For men are instinctively, foolishly afraid that the second experience of something pleasurable will not measure up to the first. But I confess that I shall seek out the illustrated papers and read with relish the columns of description which the daily papers will offer, all the while shaping my own inner pictures through the remembrance of former times.

THE YEARS BETWEEN have brought tremendous changes. The world today seems so much noisier and uglier and more dangerous, less comprehensible, less agreeable. Most of our familiar values have shifted, landmarks tangible and intangible have disappeared; though we strive courageously to stand firm and watch while a far different future evolves. The outward aspect of England has changed incalculably. But does that signify on Coronation Day? Not a whit. For time stands still. The trumpets and the cheers, the flags and the pageantry—these take no account of international entanglements, or of hindrances to world progress. The Coronation procession occupies the center of the stage. All the world salutes this splendor straight from Fairyland.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by A. Chauncey, London

TUDOR BRIDGE AT AYLESFORD, KENT

ONE of the delights of motoring in England is that, in the least promising districts, one suddenly comes upon some old-world corner which time has missed. That is the way that Aylesford in Kent strikes the motorist. After turning out of the country lanes, he suddenly comes to it over a lovely old bridge which is one of five Tudor bridges spanning the Medway.

Progress and efficiency do not, alas! always travel the road of beauty. Much in the last few years has been perpetrated in concrete which is regrettable, so that it is the more consoling to discover how, despite the vast changes which are taking place throughout the English countryside, there is still much of the mellow, the lovely and the old, to delight and satisfy us.

Herbaceous Border

SUNFLOWERS first, because they are tall and golden and catch the eye, against the old red brick wall. Then delphiniums, varying from deepest blue to palest azure; poppies, gorgeous reds and purples, and white meadow-sweet, pinks and London pride; delicate Love-in-the-mist, and pansies, and tiny honey plant nestling in the gray stone coping and falling over onto the flagged path.

By day, the border is a blaze of color; but by moonlight the white flowers show best, and their sweet scent is wafted across the lawn.

The Train at Lostwithiel

WE WERE traveling by road from Liskeard to Truro, when we found ourselves held up by the level crossing that runs across the foot of the main street in Lostwithiel. Somehow, trains in Cornwall seem to have a habit of being far more conspicuous than anywhere else in England. They constantly thrust themselves into notice. Instead of sidling quietly along through obscure cuttings hidden from the sight of men, they love to dash over village High Streets, and hold up the mid-day traffic; or else they take away the breath of the groundlings by hurtling aloft on gigantic viaducts that leap across deep valleys from one hilltop to another.

But do not think that I am grumbling, though I was in rather a hurry to get to Truro. Far from it. Cornish trains have every reason to bustle about the countryside in a manner that attracts attention. They belong to a distinguished family, one of whose members has won a world-wide fame. This is the celebrated, the renowned, the incredibly exciting Cornish Riviera Express, which is said to be the fastest long-distance train in the world. It is 226 miles from London to Plymouth, and the incomparable Express knocks this off in a bare 245 minutes.

YET, WHEN IT arrives at Plymouth, the Express by no means feels inclined to call it a day. After accomplishing a journey that would cause many a noble English locomotive to think with ardent longing of a peaceful night shunted away in a siding, the Riviera marvel considers itself merely in the first flush of its youthful vigor. It grunts its determination to be off again; it whistles in its excitement to get out onto the western side of Plymouth station. Plymouth is, indeed, a great town. It was here that Drake played that famous game of bowls before defeating the Armada; it was from here that the Pilgrim Fathers set out for America. But the Cornish Riviera Express is unmoved by historical reflections like these. It is ungovernably impatient for the viaducts of Truro and the level crossing of Lostwithiel. A few moments, and it can be restrained no longer. The driver, the guard, the ticket collector and the station master decide to let it have its way, and it thunders off in the direction of Penzance, which is only a score or so miles from Land's End itself.

As we waited, a little restively, by the white gates of the level crossing (for the longer we were kept from it, the more attractive did Truro seem) we wondered idly what the train could be that was delaying us. We could not see far up the line toward Plymouth, for hereabouts the rails make a wide bend in their course and are soon hidden by the trees and uplands of Lostwithiel. Presently, however, we heard a distant roar that appeared almost in a moment to become an imminent thunderclap; and the Express itself, glorious in yellow and maroon, swept round the curved metals, and, emitting from its funnel a yell and shriek of triumph, crashed magnificently past us, thirsting for the seashore of Penzance. We waved our hats in response and, when the gates were rolled back, resumed our interrupted journey.

YET, ROMANTIC AS the Riviera Express is, one has got to be honest. After leaving Plymouth, it is not quite the same impetuous, distance-devouring monster that it was before. It slackens its speed; it begins to slow down. In these things, in fact, one can discern a parable. The train is attuning itself to its surroundings. It is getting into sympathetic touch with southeast Cornwall, where existence day by day becomes more placid, quieter, more restful.

There was a time when Lostwithiel was the capital of Cornwall. In the reign of Henry III it was an important borough, and the only coinage-town in the entire Duchy. Its neighbor, Fowey, eight miles down a little river, used to be the greatest port of western England. When Edward I sent an expedition to Calais, Fowey contributed no less than forty-seven ships. But now the great tides of commerce have left Fowey and Lostwithiel high and dry. Their steep narrow streets doze in the hot sun of summer, and their houses slumber undisturbed in the gentle breeze. The Express, moderating its headlong course as it passes in the neighborhood of these places, shows itself a train of some aesthetic sensibility.

H. H.

New Hampshire Plowman

THE tall white horse clumps calmly to and fro
Along the hill.
The man, serene and slow,
Holds firm the plow through sodden lines of loam.
Beyond the far field lies the scene of home:
Gray house, red barn; a mist of orchard-pink;
A brook where grazing cows have paused to drink.

With patient step he treads the rising slope,
His heart uplifted, cherishing the hope
Of potent suns and warm long-lasting rains,—
The hope of harvest when the summer wanes.

MARGARET ASHMUN

"Spiritual intuitions"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 581 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." And again, on page 298 she writes, "Angels are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individualism may be."

Angels appear in differing forms of thought, according to the need. When the way before him seemed lone and cheerless, and earthly experience difficult, Jacob was visited by angels, who appeared to him in the form of comforting graces of Spirit, pointing the way to heaven or harmony. Angel thoughts of purity and innocence threw a mantle of protection about Daniel in the lions' den and brought peace, even in the presence of the lions. An angel in the form of intuitive warning spoke to Joseph and bade him flee into Egypt with Mary and the babe Jesus. Later, Jesus himself was ministered to by angels according to the need of the hour.

Today, as of yore, we are privileged to entertain angels—"spiritual intuitions." Angels are speaking to us when we take our stand against moral wrong, and count not the cost. Perfection does not exist in human affairs, and there are many times when we have to choose between two evils, when those from whom we cannot dissociate ourselves are not yet ready to perceive a better way. But we can always take the course which is nearest right; and in order to be sure that we are doing so, we need to learn how to distinguish between human influence and divine guidance. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 82, 83), "In a world of sin and sensuality hastening to a greater development of power, it is wise earnestly to consider whether it is the human mind or the divine Mind which is influencing one."

In political affairs, error seeks to create confusion. Ambition, greed, slander, falsehood, and bitterness frequently are in evidence. As a result, some persons are led to believe that they cannot know what course is nearest right. Consequently, at a time when they should be performing a civic duty they may do nothing at all. Other well-meaning people may be made to believe that good is not practical, or else that evil has a useful purpose. As a result, they do just the opposite of what they would have done had they sought divine guidance and protected themselves from a barrage of confusing mental suggestions, or evil propaganda. God is never confused—of that we can be certain; and by relying upon Him, we protect ourselves and avoid confusion.

Personal sense and self-will are blind guides. They influenced Paul to persecute and to consent to the killing of early Christians, followers of Christ Jesus. But he heeded the heavenly vision that came to him on the road to Damascus, and henceforth his life was changed. He was zealous for righteousness, but he was misled. His zeal in persecuting Christians was no doubt prompted by his desire to uphold the Jewish traditional religion. Like Paul, we may temporarily allow ourselves to be erroneously influenced by some person, group, or organization, in whom or in which we have a great deal of confidence.

The fact that members of a family and of the same church often have widely divergent views shows that people generally give more heed to personal sense promptings than they do to spiritual intuitions. If all sought and followed the guidance of the one divine Mind, unity of thought and action would appear. It is never safe to listen to mere human opinions. When we seek divine guidance, we are led to take whatever steps will aid in bringing the greatest good to the greatest number.

Through the revelation of Christian Science the divine Mind is becoming better understood. The nature of evil is to disguise itself, but it will not long deceive students of scientific Christianity. Their moral and spiritual sense is being sharpened, and this enables them to discern the purpose behind a statement, an argument, or a command. It is their present privilege to exercise, to some degree at least, the spiritual perception which Christ Jesus so fully possessed.

By means of spiritual discernment Jesus perceived the thought of the Samaritan woman at the well. On another occasion he saw Nathanael sitting under a fig tree and knew his state of mind even before Nathanael came to him. God is the all-seeing and all-knowing Mind, and those who rely upon Him are not limited in intelligent perception. And when different human reasonings or interpretations are presented to us, by maintaining an impersonal attitude of mind and relying upon moral and spiritual intuition, we can intelligently distinguish between good and evil, and know what is best for us to do.

Through a proverb comes the angel message, saying (Proverbs 3:5-6): "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Åndelige intuisjoner"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

PÅ SIDE 581 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* definerer Mary Baker Eddy "engler" som "Guds tanker som kommer til mennesket; åndelige intuisjoner, rene og fullkomne; godhetens, renhetens og udødelighetens inspirasjon, som motvirker alt ondt, all sanselighet og dødelighet." Og på side 298 sier hun: "Engler er rene tanker fra Gud, bevinget med Sannhet og Kjærlighet, hvad enn deres individualitet kan være."

Engler melder sig i forskjellige tankeformer alt efter behovet. Da Jakob syntes å ha en ensom og gledeløs vandring med vanskelige jordiske erfaringer foran sig, fikk han besøk av engler som trådte frem for ham i form av åndens trøstende budbringere, som utpekte veien til himmelen eller harmoni. Renhetens og uskyldens engletanker kastet en beskyttende kappe rundt Daniel i løvehulen og bragte ham fred selv i løvenes nærvær. En engel i form av et intuitivt varsel talte til Josef og bad ham flykte til Egypten med Maria og Jesus-barnet. Senerehen kom engler til Jesus og tjente ham —i den form han hver enkelt gang trengte det.

Idag som fordum har vi anledning til å ha engler til gjester—"åndelige intuisjoner". Engler taler til oss når vi tar standpunkt mot moralsk urett, uten å "regne efter hvad det vil koste". Det finnes ingen fullkommenhet i menneskelige anliggender og forhold, og det hender mange ganger at vi må velge mellom to onder, at de som vi må leve eller arbeide sammen med, ennu ikke er rede til å erkjenne en bedre fremgangsmåte. Men vi kan alltid velge den fremgangsmåte som er nærmest den rette; og for å kunne gjøre dette med sikkerhet må vi lære å skjelne mellem menneskelig påvirkning og guddommelig ledelse. Mrs. Eddy skriver (samme bok, s. 82 og 83): "I en syndens og sanselighetens verden som iler fremad mot en stadig større maktutfoldelse, gjør vi vel i alvorlig å overveie om det er det menneskelige sinn eller det guddommelige Sinn som påvirker oss."

I politiske spørsmål søker villfarelsen å skape forvirring. Ærgjerrighet, griskhet, bakvaskelse, løgn og bitterhet forekommer ofte. Som følge derav forledes nogen mennesker til å tro at de ikke kan avgjøre hvilken fremgangsmåte er nærmest den rette. Derfor hender det kanskje at de på et tidspunkt da de skulde utføre en av sine borgerplikter, helt undlater å foreta sig noget. Andre velmenende mennesker kan la sig forlede til å tro at det gode ikke er praktisk eller gjennemførlig, eller at det onde tjener et nyttig formål. Resultatet er at de gjør nettop det motsatte av hvad de vilde ha gjort om de hadde søkt guddommelig ledelse og beskyttet sig mot et angrep av forvirrende mentale suggestioner eller ond propaganda. Gud blir aldri forvirret—den ting kan vi være forvisset om; og ved å sette vår lit til Ham beskytter vi oss selv og undgår forvirring.

Personlig sans og egenvilje er blinde veiledere. De fikk Paulus til å forfølge, og til å samtykke i å drepe, de første kristne, Kristi Jesu efterfølgere. Men han gav akt på det himmelske syn som kom til ham på veien til Damaskus, og fra det øieblikk av var hans liv forandret. Han var nidkjær efter å vise rettferdighet, men han blev vill-ledet. Det var utvilsomt hans ønske om å opretholde den jødiske nedarvede religion som gjorde ham så nidkjær i forfølgelsen av de kristne. Likesom Paulus kan vi komme til midlertidig å la oss påvirke feilaktig av en eller annen person, gruppe eller organisasjon som vi nærer stor tillit til.

Den omstendighet at medlemmer av samme familie eller av samme kirke ofte har vidt avvikende anskuelser, viser at menneskene i almindelighet gir mere akt på den personlige sanses tilskyndelser enn på åndelige intuisjoner. Hvis alle søkte og fulgte det ene og eneste guddommelige Sinns ledelse, vilde enhet i tanke og handling komme til syne. Det er aldri trygt å lytte til blott og bart menneskelige meninger. Når vi søker guddommelig ledelse, ledes vi til å ta sådanne skritt som vil bidra til å bringe mest mulig godt til flest mulig mennesker.

Gjennem Kristen Videnskaps åpenbaring blir i våre dager det guddommelige Sinn bedre og bedre forstått. Det er det ondes natur å ville skjule sig under en forklædning, men det vil ikke lenge kunne føre dem som studerer videnskapelig kristendom, bak lyset. Deres moralske og åndelige sans skjerpes, og dette setter dem i stand til å skjelne den hensikt som ligger bak en uttalelse, et argument eller en befaling. De har her og nu anledning til i nogen grad i det minste å utøve den åndelige dømmekraft som Kristus Jesus eide i så rik monn.

Ved hjelp av sin åndelige fatteevne erkjente Jesus den tanke som rørte sig hos den samaritanske kvinne ved brønnen. Ved en annen anledning så han Natanael sitte under et fikentre og kjente Natanaels sinnstilstand endog før denne kom til ham. Gud er det alt-spændende og alt-vitende Sinn, og de som setter sin lit til Ham, kjenner ingen begrensning med hensyn til intelligens og erkjennelse. Og når avvikende menneskelige tenkemåter eller tolkninger legges frem for oss, kan vi ved å vedlikeholde en upersonlig mental holdning og sette vår lit til moralsk og åndelig intuisjon med forståelse skjelne mellem godt og ondt og vite hvad som er best for oss å gjøre.

Gjennem et ordsprog kommer englebudskapet til oss og sier (Salomos ordsprog 3:5, 6). "Sett din lit til Herren av hele ditt hjerte, og stol ikke på din forstand! Tenk på ham på alle dine veier! Så skal han gjøre dine stier rette."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Wooded Valley in Spring

NOW is the mica winter-mountain thawed,
Its dark sides leafed like water in a well;
The channels through the trees, shaped to the wind,
Hold the long sound of voices like a bell.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Washington Crews Not Content To Rest Upon Their Laurels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash, April 28—Champions of the world, title holders of every major eight-oared race in the United States, the University of Washington Huskies rest on the crest of rowing supremacy defying the attempts of any crew to halt their victory string.

It has been a long time since Washington coxswains have been able to escape the traditional victory ducking after a race, for the Huskies have not lost a freshman race in eight years, a junior varsity race in three years, nor a varsity race in two years.

The recent sweep of the Oakland Estuary, when the white-tipped oars of the Purple and Gold left the Golden Bears wallowing in the wake, showed an attentive sports world that the Huskies are not content to rest on their laurels.

Possibly the coxswains of the California crews who looked ahead five, ten, and two lengths as the Washington varsity, jayvee, and freshman shells crossed the finish line would venture to say that it will take an unusually strong tide to hold back the Huskies on the Hudson in June.

Supremacy at Its Peak

Although Washington rowing supremacy is now at its peak, a glance at the record books will show a victory-studded chapter covering the history of Washington rowing.

In 16 varsity races at Poughkeepsie, Washington has four wins and six second places; in 10 junior varsity contests on the Hudson, Washington has won five victories and three times placed second; and in freshman competition five firsts and one second in eight races prove the yearling prowess.

As to competition on the Pacific coast, Washington has won 23 of the 34 varsity races, nine of the 13 jayvee contests, and 15 of the 19 frosh trials. Add to that the national sprint championships at Los Angeles in 1933 and Princeton in 1936, and the Olympic Games title in 1936, and the ensuing result tints richly of Purple and Gold. Statistics out of the way it seems apropos to try to establish reasons why the words Washington and win have more in common than initial letters.

Conibear Starts in 1907

The Washington stroke, now called the "Conibear" stroke, after its originator, Hiram B. Conibear, the father of rowing at Washington, has often been cited by rowing authorities as one factor that gives Husky crews an advantage.

Coming to Washington in 1907 as a track coach and trainer, Conibear became interested in rowing, and was appointed crew coach. Although without experience in the art of rowing, Conibear gathered together books on rowing and physics and set about to devise a new stroke, disregarding the old principles of eastern college rowing.

His accomplished effort featuring a quick, hard catch, an easing off at the finish of the stroke, and a swift recovery has become the nucleus of the Washington rowing stroke ever since, and is now being used, with minor variations, in most of the major rowing colleges in America.

Another favorable Washington factor has to do with geography. Situated on a strip of land between two fresh-water lakes, the Seattle campus is ideal for rowing facilities. Although the lakes are often rough, and the winter sees much rain, rowing is a year-round possibility and the varied climatic changes furnish excellent conditioning opportunity.

Unity, that vital touch necessary to a successful crew, has many aids at Washington. First is the fact that most of the crewmen are native sons. On the three eights this year, every man claims Washington as his home state. These local youths come to college with no previous rowing training, which permits the coaching staff to start right in with instruction without having to break bad habits or different styles previously learned.

Live Together

Even more important is the fact that many of the crewmen live together at the Varsity Boat Club, a co-operative boarding house solely for the oar-wielding brethren. From October to June these boys who row together live together, and a feeling of oneness invades the shells.

George Pocock, master shell builder, is another Washington asset. Although he now builds shells for almost every big racing college or school, Pocock makes Washington his headquarters, and is one of the stanchest crew supporters. His value to Washington is immeasurable, as was proved recently when he flew to California to repair the jayvee shell damaged a few days before the race. On Poughkeepsie trips he accompanies the crews, and changes the rigging in accordance with the roughness of the water.

Stroked Two Winners

As Conibear deserves credit for putting Washington on the crew map, so do his successors deserve mention for their continued efforts at increasing Husky prestige. Ed Leader, head coach at Yale, Russell S. "Rusty" Callow, now head coach at Princeton, and the present Husky head coach, Alvin M. "Al" Ulbrickson, all have played their part in the building of the crews.

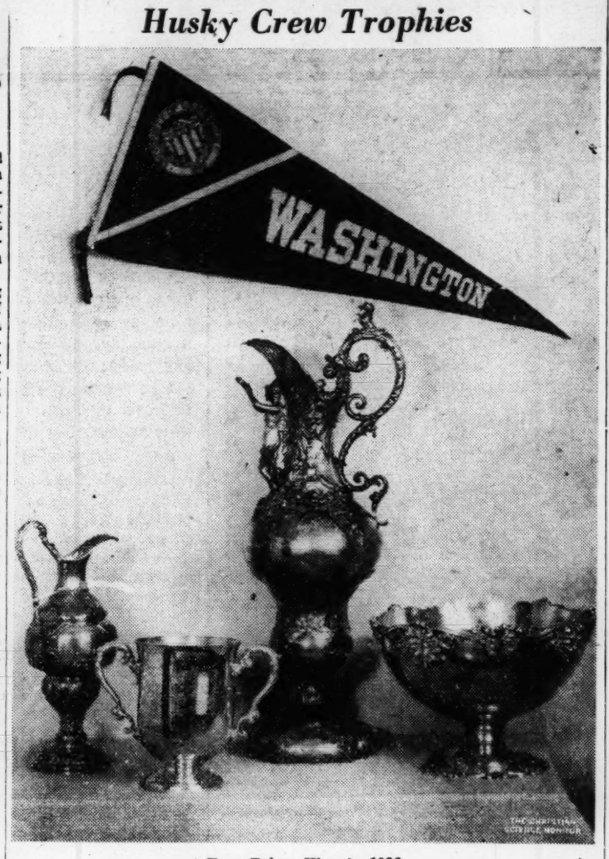
Ulbrickson, only 34 years old, has coached 10 years at Washington and is admired and respected by his athletes. Times are few and far between when Washington crewmen break training rules, for Al demands the most from his men, and one training breach is enough to demote a man two shells, while a second offense would put him off the squad.

Ulbrickson, a stroke oar at Washington from 1924-26 and stroke of two Poughkeepsie varsity winners, knows much about racing conditions, and his skill in planning races is evidenced by the fact that Washington crews row their own races, regardless of competition, and usually finish in the best time possible. If they are beaten, it is by a better crew. Washington is never beaten because of a poorly planned race.

This year's varsity boat, the same crew, except for the coxswain, that won five major championships last year, rowed its last race as a unit in the California race. Charles Day '37, No. 2 man, announced after the race that he would be unable to accompany the crew to Poughkeepsie, due to scholastic work that must be done.

Authorities at the university announced a new Poughkeepsie policy recently, in which only two crews were to be sent East by the university, the varsity and either the jayvee or frosh boat. However, it has since been announced that popular subscription from Seattle business men will send a third boat in years when all three crews show promise—such as this season's three boatloads.

Husky Crew Trophies



Four Prizes Won in 1936

Washington Crews Won Eight Victories During That Year and Received the Above Prizes for Half of Them. The Tall Pitcher in the Center Is for the Varsity Race at Poughkeepsie, the Similar Smaller Pitcher Is for the Freshman Victory. The Large Bowl at the Right Is for the Jayvee Race. The Cup in Front Was Awarded to the Varsity for Winning the National 2000-Meter Sprint Championship at Princeton

Weiland Stops Pirates, 3 to 1; Cardinals Lead

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frankie Frisch's hustling Gashouse Gang, otherwise known as the St. Louis Cardinals, is living up to its pre-season predictions. Stories about winning pennants arose from the Red Birds' Daytona Beach training camp this spring, but many were the observers who believed that Frisch lacked championship pitching. Dizzy Dean and Lon Warneke will win, reasoned the experts, but after that, who?

This question was answered yesterday at St. Louis as the Cardinals stopped the Pittsburgh Pirates, 3 to 1, and took over the National League lead. On the Cardinal hurling mound was big Bob Weiland, formerly of the Boston Red Sox, Cleveland Indians and St. Louis Browns of the American League, and Rochester of the International circuit. Bob, making his seasonal debut, limited the Pirates to six hits and struck out six.

Lacked Control

Weiland's trouble on his previous major league trials concerned his control. A left-hander, he showed occasional signs of becoming a great pitcher with the Red Sox, Indians and Browns, but had a habit of forgetting where the plate was located at critical moments.

With Rochester last season, however, the 215-pound hurler was outstanding. He was probably the best all-around pitcher in the league, although his earned run average was higher than four or five other boxmen. He won 23 games and lost 13 for the Red Wings, appearing in 55 contests. Bob topped the circuit in strikeouts with 171.

The Cardinals have lacked a capable left-handed pitcher since the passing of Bill Hallahan, but this weak link in the Red Bird chain seems to have been replaced. On the strength of his performance against the Pirates yesterday, Weiland warrants steady work along with Dizzy and Warneke. In fact, on the shoulders of this trio rest the Cardinal pennant chances.

Weiland apparently made only one mistake yesterday and that didn't make any difference in the final analysis. In the first inning he threw a home run ball to young Johnny Dickshot, formerly of Buffalo. But after that the Bucs couldn't get a man home. Joe Medwick led the St. Louis eight-hit batting attack with a double and two singles.

Dean Has Two

A glance at the National League hiting and pitching averages explains why the Cards are in first place. Dizzy Dean is tied with young Wayne LaMaster of the Phillies for the mound leadership, each sporting two victories and no defeats. Medwick is second in the individual batting race with a .500 average, is pacing the circuit with 13 hits and is tied for the lead in doubles with five.

Pepper Martin and Johnny Mize each have driven in seven runs, for a first place, and the former holds the stolen base leadership with four. Stan Bordagaray, the outfielder who has been converted into a third baseman, tops the runs-scored race with eight. In other words, the Cardinals are the class of the league.

Rain and cold weather postponed the three other National League games yesterday, at Chicago, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and kept all eight American League clubs idle. The annual question—"Does the big league season open too soon?"—is again being discussed.

Fencing Tourney In Finals Tonight

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—This evening will see the conclusion of the indoor fencing season, as the finals in all three sections of the national individual championships are held at the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club.

Six survivors were left with each weapon, in the semifinals which concluded with the sabres, last night. Joseph L. Levis, Salle Percy, Boston, is in both foils and épée, while Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers, New York, who had previously qualified in foils, was also successful yesterday in sabre. The others confined their qualifications to a single weapon.

Norman C. Armitage, the defending champion, was the lone sabre performer to make a perfect score, while his two chief rivals, John R. Huffman, Miguel A. de Capriles, each had a score of 3-1, on the other two strips into which the 10 candidates were divided. The younger de Capriles, Samuel T. Stewart, Jr., and Irving E. Cantor, were the other sabre survivors, all of local clubs. The latter beat out Lieutenant William V. Kunzig, U. S. A., from West Point by the margin of a single touch, 14-15, while Philip Viscidi of Yale, Intercollegiate champion, was also eliminated.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Diego	16	9	.640
San Francisco	13	9	.591
Los Angeles	14	10	.583
Sacramento	14	11	.560
Seattle	13	11	.542
Portland	8	14	.364
Missions	9	16	.360
Oakland	9	16	.360

Results April 27

San Diego 18, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 2, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 12, Missions 6.
San Francisco at Portland (Postponed).

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	7	2	.788
Columbus	4	3	.571
Minneapolis	5	4	.556
Louisville	4	4	.500
Indianapolis	4	5	.444
Toledo	4	5	.444
St. Paul	2	4	.333
Kansas City	2	5	.286

Results April 27

Milwaukee 9, Indianapolis 3.
Other games postponed

College Tennis Result

Yale 3, Virginia 4

Net Experts Pick U. S. to Beat Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (AP)—While tennis experts predicted today the United States would defeat Japan in the Davis Cup zone play here Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Don Budge and his American teammates were warned by non-playing Captain Edward "Bud" Chandler, "They cannot let down a minute if they expect to win."

Chandler pointed to Japan's No. 1 man, Jiro Yamagishi, as a player "who is good enough to beat any of our entries, Budge included."

Chandler reiterated he is not impressed with Budge's practice performances thus far. The Oakland star, top ranking national player, has been fretting because he has not had 15½-ounce racquets to train with. A shipment of the built-to-order racquets from Chicago was delayed.

Budge's running mate, to handle the No. 2 singles spot, will be named not later than 24 hours before Friday's opener. Frankie Parker is considered a certainty to get the call. Budge and Gene Mako, national doubles champions, will face the Japanese in the team play.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama 3, Georgia Tech 1.
Illinois 7, Chicago 0.
Colgate 7, Clarkson Tech 7.
Maine 4, New Hampshire 3.
North Carolina 3, Wake Forest 1.
South Carolina 4, Clemson 3.

And Talking of . . . Motorcycling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Sport That Came to Stay

LONDON—"Yes," said the courteous official of the Auto Cycle Union, "more than 3,000,000 people paid to watch dirt-track motorcycle racing on English speedways last year." "And," he added, "we are expecting more in 1937."

In those two sentences are summed up for you the enormous progress made by the spectacular sport of "cinder-shifting" since it was introduced here from Australia nine years ago.

The prophets then declared that it would not last. But the prophets, as is often the case, were utterly wrong.

The new "thrill" passed triumphantly through the stage of being an attractive novelty, gathered to itself a large public, and became nationally popular on its own merits. So that now it forms a staple feature of the summer sporting program in Britain between April and September.

Home Riders Take to It

The reason why dirt-track racing has flourished so exceedingly is because home riders took to it quickly and soon joined issue with the overseas cracks whose challenge contests with one another were the star turns on the bill in the early days.

The British public tires quickly of exhibition sport; but serious competition, with an appeal to local partisanship, is something it simply can't resist. The authorities of the speedways, which sprang into existence in various parts of the country, realized that immediately. They established teams, tricked out their representatives in gay color-schemes, and instituted regular league and cup competitions in which the fans could indulge sustained enthusiasm, just as they do for Association football in the winter.

The Crowd

The public's response fulfilled the dreams of the most optimistic pioneers, and now, for a "big" event, crowds of absolutely soccer-like proportions reveal absolutely soccer-like enthusiasm as the iron-jawed, begoggled riders, throwing clouds of cinders high over the safety fence, "broadside" on one leg round acute bends, with exhausts roaring fiercely.

At a really important meeting—say a "test" match between the picked riders of England and Australia—you will find a crowd of more than 80,000. And, as if it shared one of the characteristics of the racing that thrills it so, it is a very noisy crowd, with a predilection for rattles and toy pistols as aids to self-expression. It is possible for a wide range of adventures and misadventures to occur in dirt-track racing, and the crowd yells hard for all of them—bursts of speed, burst tires, sulky engines, clever tactics, lost opportunities, lost exhaust pipes, "crashes" and anything else you please.

Own Particular Audience

Every sporting entertainment has its own particular type of audience. And the dirt-track fans feature the motorcycle. More, they admire the motorcycle and the riders who subjugate it in such spectacular fashion. This admiration of the younger generation knows no bounds. And it is the great pride of these young gentlemen (whose own mounts are often a tribute to the longevity of the motorcycle) to invade the competitors' enclosure and come away bearing autograph books in which some gallant knight of the cinders has placed his signature, supplemented by his fingerprints done (quite unintentionally) in oils.

London is the chief center for the sport, and there are six metropolitan tracks—Harringay, Hackney Wick, New Cross, West Ham, Wembley and Wimbledon. All have teams participating in the National League, along with a side from Belle Vue (Manchester) which has won the competition in the last four seasons and may therefore be accounted the crack outfit of the country.

The Provincial League brings into action the riders of Southampton, Bristol, Nottingham, Hall Green (Birmingham), Liverpool Stanley, and the new tracks are Leicester and Norwich. There is also a "knock-out" competition for the National Tropny. This prize is contested for by the seven National League teams and the winner of a knock-out tournament among the provincial league clubs. The London clubs have, too, a cup competition to themselves.

Ace of the Aces

So much for teams. For individual riders the great event each season is the world's championship, won in 1936 by Lionel Van Pragg of Wembley, an Australian whose skill and daring have greatly endeared him to the public. For this event, 48 entries will be accepted this year—against the 63 of last year—and the 28 leading scorers in the first round will qualify to take part in seven special championship meetings, one at each National League track. Twelve riders will be eliminated in these races and the remaining 16 will go forward into the final, to be decided at Wembley, Sept. 2.

Dirt track riders are professionals. They earn £3, £2 and £1 for finishing first, second or third in a league or cup race, plus £1 "starting money" each time they wheel their machines to the line and bonuses for the winning or drawing of matches. The pick of them have annual incomes in four figures and large followings of devoted fans.

A high point in a rider's racing achievements is to take part in the Anglo-Australian test matches, the last series of which took place "down under" last winter and was won by the Australians at a score of three matches to two.

The issue depended on the final match at Sydney, Feb. 6, and, after being level at 12 points aside, the "Aussies" went away in the fifth heat and won by 31 points to 22. Five test matches are scheduled for decision in England this summer—at Wembley, May 27; West Ham, June 15; Manchester, July 3, New Cross, July 21, and Wimbledon, Aug. 23.

Dirty, But Clean

Why is dirt-track racing so popular? The main reasons, I believe, are two—the obvious thrill of a close and fast race, reinforced by the anticipatory excitement of spectacular and usually harmless spills; and the fact that so many people of all classes own motor vehicles that every race is a deeply appreciated revelation of mechanical attainment and driving technique. Competition among individuals and teams has become very intense. But betting is rigidly excluded. And although racing on cinders is literally a dirty game, it is, As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"One of the cleanest sports in the world."

Invitations Are Sent to Forty-six For I. C. 4-A Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Looking forward to a record entry, blanks were dispatched yesterday to the 46 members of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America for the sixty-first annual outdoor track and field championships to be held at Randalls Island Stadium on May 28-29. This meet will mark the return of the classic Intercollegiates to New York for the first time since they were staged on old Berkeley Oval in the then wilds of the Bronx back in 1903.

Alfred, Amherst, Bates, Boston College, Brown, California, Carnegie Tech, Colby, Colgate, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Haverford, Holy Cross, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Manhattan, Marquette, M. I. T., Michigan, Michigan State, N. Y. U., Northeastern, Penn State, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rhode Island State, Rutgers, Southern California, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, U. C. L. A., Union, West Virginia, William and Mary, Williams and Yale are the colleges which have been invited to participate.

This year's meet, returned to New York after 34 years, also marks the return of the yardage or English systems of events after four years of metric tests. The athletes again will compete for titles in the 100, 220, 440, 880, one-mile, two miles, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles, as well as the seven field events which remain the same, namely, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, 16-pound shotput, discus, javelin and 16-pound hammer throw. Entries will close May 13.

Stanley deJ. Osborne, Harvard '26, who is chairman of the outdoor championship committee, has announced a popular priced scale of tickets, from $2.20 to 25 cents for Saturday's finals, and a series of novelty events to recall the days when the I. C. 4-A. meets were decided in New York at the turn of the century.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	3	1	.750
Detroit	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Boston	2	2	.500
Cleveland	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Washington	1	4	.200

Results April 27

All games postponed.

Walker to Help Coach

BATON ROUGE, La., April 28 (AP)—Gaynell Tinsley, Louisiana State University football ace, recently named head grid coach at Louisiana College, said yesterday Jack Walker of L. S. U. had been named his assistant and backfield coach. Walker was halfback and acting captain of the Tiger football team in the Sugar Bowl game last New Year's day against Santa Clara.

International League

Results April 27

All games postponed.

Illinois Kegler Breaks Records In Bowling Meet

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Max Stein, a lanky bowler from Belleville, Ill., is the hero of the American Bowling Congress, but Max has just started to bowl—"I'll break the singles record at Chicago next year," says Max.

Just when the tournament was lapsing into a mid-week lull, Stein came along last night and broke records and rearranged standings left and right. He set a new record in the all-events division, tied for fourth in the doubles group, and equaled the ninth place mark in the singles.

The figures are awesome. Stein's average was 230 for nine games and his total 2070, the latter mark beating the former record of 2060 held by Gil Zunker of Milwaukee and made at Columbus, Ohio, four years ago.

Stein scored 221-224-213 in the team event, 268-211-228 in the doubles and then went to work to roll 237-258-210 in the singles.

It was only his second appearance in national tourney competition. He scored only 1570 at Indianapolis to finish far down the list last year.

"I started bowling about six years ago and have been averaging around the 200 mark for the past two seasons in league competition," said Stein after the photographers had ceased firing. "Guess I'm in the spotlight for at least a year but the show has still a week to run and anything is likely to happen. Sure, I'll be at Chicago next year and I'll be after the singles' record. They'll never keep me out of the big show now."

Stein's record-breaking splurge topped the 2039 scored by Walter Ward of Cleveland a little over a week ago, in the all-events.

The standings in the all-events and doubles after Stein had finished his big night on the alleys:

Two-Man Event

Nelson Burton, Dallas, Texas, and Virgil Gibbs, Kansas City, Mo.	1359
Walter Zanger and Val Metts, Louisville, Ky.	1329
John Hogan and John Seebeck, Passaic, N. J.	1322
Max Stein and Walter Hartman, Belleville, Ill.	1317
Fred Root and Jim Milota, Cleveland, Ohio	1317

All Events

Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	2070
Walter Ward, Cleveland, Ohio	2039
Ned Day, Wilwaukee, Wis.	2014
Joe Crimmins, Detroit, Mich.	1982
Otto Jasper, Cincinnati, Ohio	1980

Six Albany Teams Of Women Keglers On Alleys Tonight

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28 (AP)—Albany, N. Y., bowlers already well represented on the leader list of the women's international congress, take the tournament alleys tonight.

Six Albany teams are scheduled, representing some of the strongest kegling talent in the capitol city. Others are listed from Warren, Penna.; Dallas, Texas, and Salamanaca, N. Y., in addition to a squad of local booster teams.

All regular teams which have bowled to date are still in the money, presaging forthcoming changes in the prize list before the $16,000 is split.

Doubles teams today need only 867 or better to assure them a piece of change, and in singles, the score of 435 is still in the money, Mrs. Emma Phaler, secretary of the congress, announced.

Yesterday's shooting was featured by Mrs. Ella Burmeister of Madison, Wis., who although dropping her singles and all events crown, accounted for the only alteration in the first five. She totaled 1369 in all events, with series of 552, 512 and 575.

In singles, Florence Griffin of Cincinnati was high with 565 on games of 180, 200 and 185. Mrs. Burmeister's 552 series was second in singles.

The outstanding team score was a spill of 2485 by the Pulakos 926 outfit of Erie, Penna. This score is well up in the leader list, although far from the first five.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	5	1	.833
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
New York	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Boston	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	4	.200
Cincinnati	0	4	.000

Results April 27

St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Other games postponed.

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"WE'RE ON THE JURY"
CONTINUOUS DAILY

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Program Notes to the Menu of a Poet's Banquet

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Verse-Maker's Soup to Nuts

Dining on Poetry, With Food as a Garnish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last summer the writer attended a Poets' Breakfast at the lovely Empress Hotel in Victoria, B. C. While the food served was not ambrosia or nectar, but rather good old ham, eggs and marmalade, and not at all poetical; the name, "Poets' Breakfast," has lingered long.

Then the thought came of a Poets' Banquet, or a Banquet of the Poets. Such an idea could be utilized for a literary group's dinner, or luncheon, instead of an ordinary, prosaic menu. It might be intriguing to some to look up the courses that could be served.

Dinner Is Served

"O, hour of all hours, the most blessed upon earth, the blessed hour of our dinners!—Lytton.

The Guests Are Seated

"Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat."
—Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Fruit Cup and Appetizers

"Room! Make way! Hunger commands;
my valor must obey."
—Beaumont & Fletcher.

What Ho! the Soup

"I will eat these broths with spoons of amber."
—Ben Jonson.

"Soo-oop of the e-e-evening
Beautiful, beautiful Soup!"
—Lewis Carroll.

And Now the Fish

"This trout looks lovely."
—Isaac Walton.

"However wide the dish that bears the turbot, yet the turbot is wider than the dish. (Quamvis lata gerat patella rhombum, Rhombus latior est tamen patella.)
—Martial.

Ushering in the Meat

"She brought forth the butter in a lordly dish."
—Judges.

"'A loaf of bread,' the Walrus said,
'Is what we chiefly need.'"
—Carroll.

"What say you to a piece of beef and mustard?"
—Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

"Heap high the golden corn!"
—Whittier.

"Let the sky rain potatoes!"
—Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

"Mine eye smells onions,
I shall weep anon!"
—Shakespeare's "All's Well That Ends Well."

"Cowcumber—cold to the third degree."
—Swift.

Please Pass the Salt

"Salt yo' food wi' humour,
Season it with wit,
And sprinkle it o'er with the charm of goodfellowship."
—Anonymous.

To Cap the Feast

"An endless host
Of syllabubs and jellies and mince pies,
And other such ladylike luxuries."
—Shelley.

"You are come in pudding time!"
—Swift.

"Fill all fruits with ripeness to the core."
—Keats.

"The strawberry-field its sweets shall yield,
While the western winds are breathing."
—Stedman.

"Nuts are given to us, but we must crack them ourselves."
—An Old Proverb.

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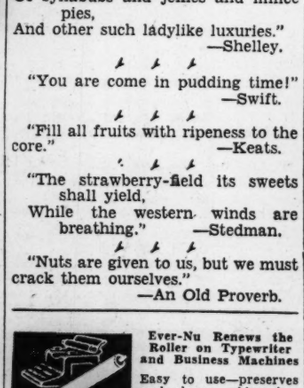

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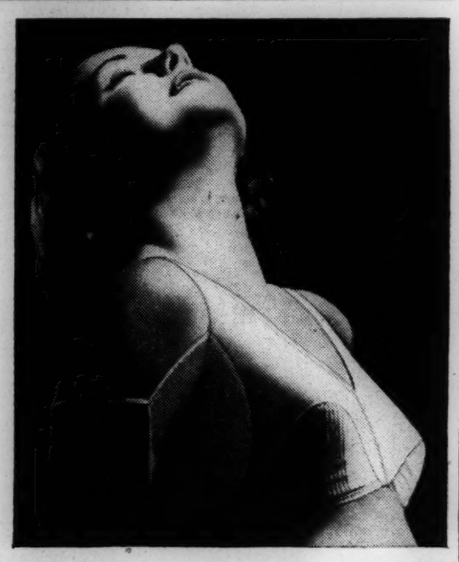

*Bra-form of fine batiste, $1.25

WELL-DRESSED WOMEN NOW WEAR *BRA-FORMS

Leading American designers recommend the use of dress shields to protect their creations not only from perspiration but also from strong under-arm cosmetics. At a recent Fashion Show in New York, every dress was worn over a carefully selected Kleinert's *Bra-form.

*Bra-forms are smart uplift bras made in net, lace, batiste, and satin and equipped with a pair of Kleinert's guaranteed dress shields. Easily laundered. From a dollar up in good Notion Departments.

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Courtesy Modern Science Institute

For That After-School Snack, Why Not These Delicious Sandwiches?

Jams and jellies are wholesome ways of giving sweets to children, and there is no time so popular for a snack of bread and jelly as the home-coming time right after school. The child expects a bit of a treat before going out again to play, will come home the more eagerly, and especially appreciates the friendly welcome mother gives while preparing these delicious and wholesome little snacks. Do you know these combinations for interesting and refreshing sandwiches? Peanut butter with jam or jelly, cottage cheese with preserves or jams, creamed cheese mixed with crisp bacon and jelly, creamed cheese with jam, jelly, or preserves, mashed ripe banana with preserves.

"Pray, does anybody here hate cheese? I would be glad of a bit."
—Swift.

"As after cheese, nothing to be expected."
—Thomas Fuller.

Sound Advice, Too

"Go to your banquet then, but use delight,
So as to rise still with an appetite."
—Robert Herrick.

Grace After Meat

"The Beauty of the house is Order,
The Blessing of the house is Contentment.
The Glory of the house is Hospitality.
The Crown of the house is Godliness."
—Unidentified.

Syllabubs—'Trifles Light as Air'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No high tea on Sundays or holidays at home was complete without its "Trifle" or "Syllabub." Nor was any children's party. Jellies there might be, and dainty sandwiches, but the "Trifle," made up of many trifles, was the pièce de résistance. ("Trifles light as air" is from Shakespeare's "Othello.")

Particularly in the northern counties of England is Trifle a festive dish, while in the south it is referred to as Syllabub, and sometimes Loblolly.

Prune Trifle

Stale sponge-cake,
Cold, pitted, stewed prunes,
Custard.

Where there is no ice box or refrigeration, trifles are best made overnight.

Place layers of cake and cut-up prunes in a glass bowl, then pour over the juice from the prunes. While the custard is still warm (and it may be made from eggs or custard powder), pour it over the contents of the bowl, and allow to stand.

Ambushed Trifle

A round, stale sponge-cake
1 cup sweet jelly or jam
Custard made of:
1 pint milk
3 eggs
1 teaspoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons sugar
Vanilla, lemon, or almond flavoring.

Slice off the top of the cake in one piece. Scoop out the inside, leaving half-inch to one inch thickness. Coat the inside well with jelly. Crumble finely the cake from the center and beat into the hot custard. When the mixture is cool, add flavoring, and fill the cake. Cover the inside of the cake-lid with jelly, and fit neatly in place. Brush the whole cake with white of egg, sift powdered sugar thickly over it, and set in a cool place until needed.

Fruit Trifle

Lady fingers, or stale sponge cakes.
½ pound macaroons
1 can fruit salad, cut small
1 package gelatin
1 pint whipped cream, sweetened to taste.

Lay the cakes at the bottom of a large glass bowl. Then the fruit salad without the juice, which use when making the jello. Next lay the macaroons, and over all, pour the warm jello. Allow to set, and serve with the whipped cream, sweetened or unsweetened, as desired.

Stale cakes make a good foundation for Trifles, and any sort of fruit may be used, and set with gelatin. Custard, or whipped cream may be served as suits the convenience.

Vanilla Syllabub

1 quart cream
4 eggs—whites only
1 cup fruit juice
Vanilla to flavor
1½ cups powdered sugar

Whip half the sugar with the egg-whites, and the other half with the cream. Blend the two mixtures, and add fruit juice and flavoring. This syllabub should be served soon after being made, and with cake.

A. G. C.

Pipings and Puffings Make Shoes Feminine

Shoes have gone feminine. Fine stitching in new guises, pin tuckings, pipings, puffings and cordings ornament shoes in a soft manner, nailhead and metal eyelets make an appearance. Buttons and buckles, often leather covered, are designed for utility or ornamentation. They're often on the side in this season of asymmetric lines. Side lacings and side buttons appear on oxfords. Lacings and braidings are discreetly applied. Slash and small varied perforations are often underlaid.

Madam!
PLEASE ACCEPT
THIS LOVELY
LOOSE PACK DOUBLE VANITY
{WITH NEUTRAL SHADE ROUGE}
finished in gold with exquisitely trimmed black enamel cover
RETAIL VALUE $1.00
for only 25¢
with your purchase of one can of BAB-O the Amazing Grease-Dissolving Cleaner

THIS smart Double Vanity, equipped with a neutral shade of rouge, is yours at a fraction of its normal cost just to introduce to you BAB-O for your Spring Housecleaning this year.

BAB-O is the new-day cleaner that does most of your hardest work for you. BAB-O dissolves grease in a few seconds. With the grease gone, the dirt and stains wipe off easily. That is why millions of women are changing to BAB-O.

So to induce you to test BAB-O in your own home, we are making this generous offer. Buy one can of BAB-O today. Then send the label with your name and address, together with 25c, to B. T. Babbitt, Inc., Dept. NX, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Your Vanity will be sent you promptly, postage paid.

This offer is limited, so send at once.

¼ Actual Size of Vanity

It's a double vanity, one side for loose powder, and the other for rouge, with a fine, hinged mirror between. And it already contains a fashionable neutral shade of rouge.

BAB-O The GREASE-DISSOLVING CLEANER

TEAR OUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT AS A REMINDER

What Can You Offer?—To a Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The Wednesday column, "Through the Editor's Window," contained some excerpts, not long ago, from the book entitled "If Women Must Work," by Loire Brophy. The Editor stated that in the chapter, "You Write a Letter," the thought is expressed that in applying for a job you try to give your prospective employer not the idea that you need it, but a concept of your worth. Mrs. Brophy says, "You are offering qualities which are worth the money you ask."

This article and others on the subject of "job hunting," which have appeared on the Women's Page of the Monitor, have given me the desire to write of the experience which my daughter had last summer in seeking a position for the vacation period.

Qualities That Are Valuable

My daughter is a sophomore in college and plans to major in clothes designing. She wanted experience in a "ready-to-wear" department, as she knew this would be beneficial to her in her college work. She had never been employed before, and she realized that she could not demand much. However, she knew she had much to offer in qualities such as honesty, promptness, alertness, courteousness, and adaptability. She knew that these qualities, combined with her knowledge of color, style, and textures, an eagerness to learn, and a desire to be of service, would be valuable to an employer.

She applied for a position in a department store and offered to work just for the experience. The employer said that he could not employ any one else at that time but he gave her the privilege of working for the experience. My daughter was grateful for this opportunity, and accepted it. She went to work every day, for one week, as joyously as though she were being paid for it. At the end of the week, however, she found that the wear on clothing, extra laundry, carfare, and lunch money were amounting to too much, and it didn't seem wise to continue without some remuneration, at least enough to cover her expenses.

Recognized Her Worth

She went to the employer and told him that she appreciated the opportunity, that she was enjoying the work and felt she was learning much and that she would like to continue, but had decided that she couldn't unless she was reimbursed at least for her expenses. She showed him her sales book which gave adequate proof of her ability to sell. The head of the department and all employed in the department liked her and wanted her to stay. The employer recognized her worth and said that he would like her to stay, but he could not put her on the pay roll since he had refused so many who had applied for positions.

However, after further discussion he stated that, although he could not put her on the pay roll, if they could agree on a reasonable amount which would cover her expenses he would give her the whole amount when she was through working, at the end of the two months, in appreciation for her service. They made a satisfactory agreement and my daughter continued to work just as enthusiastically as those in the department who were receiving regular pay. At the end of the two months she received the whole amount agreed upon, which seemed like a gift to her. She had gained not only experience which is valuable to her in her college work, but more consideration for others, a greater understanding of how to work and co-operate with others, a keener appreciation of the service of others, and confidence in her own ability to serve.

O. D.

Tucking In the Furnace for Its Summer Snooze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

Rust and corrosion are your furnace's worst enemies!

Your furnace man will tell you, as mine did me, that cellar dampness often causes more damage to a furnace during the summer months than the wear and tear of several heating seasons. But luckily for you and for me and for our pocketbooks a good portion of the destruction caused by these furnace enemies can be eliminated by destroying the factors which produce them.

As ashes absorb and hold moisture, the fire pot and ash pit should be cleaned immediately after the fire is let out for the summer. Also, soot and dirt in the flues and smoke pipe should be removed, as they, too, draw and retain moisture which might cause rust not only in the pipes themselves but on the inside of the furnace.

Free Circulation of Air

Another preventive measure, but one which we sometimes neglect, is to leave all furnace doors and dampers open. This permits a free circulation of air and prevents rust, particularly if the cellar and basement are kept dry and well ventilated.

If you have a hot air furnace, it is important that the water pan should be emptied for the summer months when the furnace is not in use. If, on the other hand, you have a hot water or steam heater, they should be drained until all sediment disappears from the water; then they should be properly refilled and remain filled, ready for use.

Repairs, Too

Also, if you are very conscientious, you will have all other furnace repairs taken care of as part of the process of putting-the-furnace-to-sleep for the summer months. Repairs frequently cost less then than later and having them made in advance eliminates all last-minute adjustments and rush.

Thus a few hours of work done at the time you let the furnace fire out for the summer months may save you from a few cents to the cost of nearly a complete new furnace, depending upon the age and condition of your heating plant.

Knowing that everything is in readiness for the September cold snap gives one a very self-satisfied feeling. Why not cheer yourself along in this way? It is worth trying.

FOR SPORTS
Kickernick
Style freedom point
An "In Be-tween"
It's just short enough for style . . . just long enough for comfort.
UNDER CULOTTES
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Through the Editor's Window

The Older Woman Who Joins the Wage Earners

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Making a place for herself in the business world takes a bit of thinking and adjusting on the part of the older woman who finds after years in her own home that she must join the wage earners. It takes a bit of courage, too, and an abiding and well-founded faith that if one must earn, the right place and means will be found. So it is that when a new edition of Catharine Oglesby's book "Business Opportunities for Women" came to my desk, I read first of all the chapter entitled, Oppportunities for the Older Woman.

One is the better equipped at the outset if one faces facts. Probably it is true, for so many employment agencies bear it out, that employers want them young, and pretty to look at. They prefer a continuous turnover of youthful freshness to the steady service of the older woman's "larger experience and wider culture." This is partly, it seems, because they can pay the youngsters less, and partly because they have a deep-seated conviction that older women are too often exacting, talkative, less adaptable, and sensitive. Also, Miss Oglesby points out, employers frequently mind the increased expense entailed by workman's insurance and compensation laws as applied to the older woman.

These seem to be facts, and must be met with courage if after many years spent in the home one is to enter the business or industrial world and find one's true place.

"Since the beginning, woman's special contributions to progress have revolved around her duties as homemaker and mother. It is she who has advanced the arts and crafts and been first to utilize and to make practical the inventions of men—even if she has won no greater laurels as an inventor herself."

What, then, can be found to do along these lines? Food, clothing, cooking, their marketing, their acceptance, the care and beautifying of the home—these are fields which once lay within the home and are now producing employment for millions. Miss Oglesby suggests that the older woman without a previous business career begin by studying the particular positions which are available in these lines of work.

Of course, it is no time for sensitiveness (if there ever IS a time for sensitiveness!), or for lack of adaptability or for resentment against youth. I seriously question, however, Miss Oglesby's implied suggestion that the older woman always avoid wearing black, and that she dye her hair or wear a wig. Sometimes black is the loveliest of choices for the older woman. The point as I see it is that her style of hair and dress should simply be gracious and becoming. I have noticed that more often than not, the older woman who makes extravagant efforts to simulate youth, frequently draws sharp attention to her chronological age; while one who simply seeks to express graciousness, and to dress becomingly and neatly, is actually much more youthful to look at. Given, then, a well-groomed look and a treatment of one's physical self that brings out one's good points, one might arm oneself further with this statement from the book: "Usually the middle-aged woman has in her favor poise, judgment, experience in managing people. The middle-aged worker should, therefore, go out to get jobs at which her maturity will be an asset rather than a liability."

We are told that many find employment as hostesses in offices; that in hotels, women's clubs and institutions, and in private schools there are similar positions. Institutional housekeepers and assistant housekeepers are also possible fields. I know of older women who go out by the day to work in homes where both young parents go to business. I know of one who serves as hostess in private homes, on occasion, planning and supervising the dinner, and helping with the entertaining. She has had a social background which enables her to do this with quiet distinction and ostensibly is present as a "guest," but is really paid.

Miss Oglesby tells of a woman who became an executive in the city street-cleaning department. Another, who had canvassed the agencies in vain, instead of giving way to rebellion and self-pity, stayed at home a few days to think. The result was that she eventually sold her one stock in trade, the etiquette of entertaining. She went after and finally got a job as adviser on the etiquette of the table and linen trousseaus in a prominent Fifth Avenue store.

Of course there are the women who see their way to going into business for themselves—bakeries, tea-rooms, real-estate selling, florists, etc. Perhaps, however, some special training is needed before one can find the solution. What is important, is one's wholesome, intelligent attitude toward the situation and the problem, and a conviction that it is solvable. For it is. Census figures show that plenty of women have done it.

If you do not know Catharine Oglesby's book, "Business Opportunities for Women," you may be glad to learn that Harper and Brothers, New York and London, have recently reissued it as a volume in their Harper Dollar Library. If you have young girls coming along, they might be interested in the various chapters on job getting, job keeping, and opportunities in each of the major fields such as advertising, arts and crafts, journalism, office work, personnel, etc.—even government. A bibliography at the end, also brought up to the minute, is equally useful. The book covers a lot of ground, but Catharine Oglesby gives sound advice, and "knows her stuff." If you haven't a daughter, and yourself feel no personal need of knowing this material, you might like to keep it in mind for someone else. There are usually plenty of chances to be helpful to people in this way.

Alas and Alack!

The sentence in last Wednesday's "Through the Editor's Window" which seemed to your Editor the whole crux of the discussion, was sent out to you with a typographical error in it that befogged the meaning. Did you wonder? Here is the sentence as it should have been:

Is it not our work, then, in facing such a juvenile crime as that which called forth Dr. Wile's statement—or any other juvenile wrong action—to make a more consistent effort to help children (and one another) to have dominion over these suggestions of resentment and reprisal?

HAND-FLEXED Enna Jetticks FEEL EASY FROM THE FIRST STEP

● You never feel any first-day stiffness in Enna Jetticks because master craftsmen "break in" every shoe. That is, they gently, thoroughly flex each Enna Jettick by hand until all trace of stiffness is worked out. A process that prevents heel-slipping as well as new-shoe discomfort.

SIZES 1 TO 12 $5 AND $6 WIDTHS AAAAA TO EEE

Winifred
White, Black, Brown. Sizes 4 to 10; AAA to D and EEE.

Velma
White, Twilight Blue, British Tan. 3½ to 10; AAAA to C.

America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
AUBURN, N. Y.

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) . . 2,300,000
Previous day 1,411,800
1937 vol. to date . . . 190,387,155
1936 vol. to date . . . 216,414,663

Another Severe Break Develops In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Stocks tumbled 1 to more than 6 points in today's market as an avalanche of selling orders hit virtually all leading issues.

Sufficient support appeared near the final hour, however, to reduce most extreme losses. Transfers were around 2,300,000 shares.

Brokers attributed renewed weakness in the list partly to Washington news including the Government's move to put teeth in new monopoly legislation and the President's warnings against public stock speculation and the spiraling of goods prices generally.

Grain, cotton, rubber and copper futures were substantially lower. Bonds held fairly well, although some secondary loans were in supply. Markets in London and other foreign centers pointed downward. Leading foreign currencies pushed up in terms of the dollar.

Among conspicuous share losers, many at new bottoms for the year or longer, were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Western Union, Public Service of N. J., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Deere, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, National Distillers, Schenley, Continental Oil, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Yellow Truck, Loew's, Canada Dry, Celanese, Bulova Watch and Johns-Manville.

U. S. Bonds Rise

In spite of a few sharp declines in speculative ratings the bond market bore itself well today, in the face of pronounced weakness in the share list.

High-grade loans were given a fair amount of support over a wide front. U. S. Governments were higher on balance with early gains, ranging from 1-32d to 4-32ds of a point. Some issues of the Federal Farm Mortgage group and one or two Treasurys sold off a little.

The improved tone of the Federals was associated with Washington reports, indicating the Administration would press its program for economies in Government expenditures.

Bonds most sensitive to the selling movement in stocks included Studebaker 6s, which fell more than 6 points in the first hour; American Typefounders convertible 5s, down 5, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, down about 2½.

Loss of ground was comparatively narrow in obligations of Great Northern, International Hydro-Electric, International Telephone, Pennsylvania and Southern Railway, while modest gains appeared in loans of Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, North American Company, Southern Pacific, Western Union, Santa Fe, and American & Foreign Power.

In the foreign section the general trend was down, with losses running to more than a point in Cuban 5½s and Polish 7s.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. day	Year ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	45c	45c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1 %
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝
60 days	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
90 days	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
4 months	¾@⅞	¾@⅞
5-6 months	⅞@1	⅞@1

London Quotations

	Bid	Asked
3 mos bills		
Bar silver	20 1/16d	20 1/16d
Bar gold	140s 6½d	140s 7½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3
Boston	2	Calcutta†	2
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3
Cleveland	2	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2
San Francisco	2	Paris	2½
St. Louis	2	Prague	4
Athens	6	Riga	3
Amsterdam	2	Rome	5
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.94⅛	$4.94⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.94⅜	4.8397
France—franc	.0446	.0444	.0664
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2291	.3392	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5484	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2548	.4537
Norway—krone	.2483	.2484	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2206	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finn'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0448	.0448	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3045	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550†	.5550†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2882	.2882	.8440
India—rupee	.3736	.3738	.6180
Java—florin	.5510	.5508	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3069	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Straits Slmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0022	1.0019	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Stock Exchange Seat $106,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat sold for $106,000, off $4000 from the previous sale.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	50½	49¾	49¾	—1¼
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	77	77	77	—2½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	59	17⅜	16⅞	17	— ⅜
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	— ½
36	30½	Addressogr (1)	9	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	2	2½	2½	2½	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	21	73	72	72¾	—1¾
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	16	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
153¾	127⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	36	13	12½	12½	— ½
5⅜	3¾	Alleghany	141	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
58¼	43	Allegheny pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
59¾	43½	Allegheny pf $30 ww	17	51	48½	48½	—2½
59	43¾	Allegheny pf $40 ww	3	50	47	47	—2
52½	40½	Allegheny pr pf	2	40½	40	40	—2½
45⅝	35¾	Allen Industr (1)	9	38½	35¼	35¾	— ½
27⅞	22	Allied Chem & Dye (6)	3	21⅞	21	21	—1
258½	225	Allied Mills (½gr)	10	233	224	224	—9
33⅛	25	Allied Stores (.20g)	11	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅝
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	43	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	2	81	79⅞	79⅞	—1½
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½R)	45	66¼	64	64½	—1¾
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr 26
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	16	6¼	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	7	40	38	38	—2
114⅞	98	Amerada (2)	4	99	96⅜	96⅜	—2⅝
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	8	88½	86½	86½	—1½
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (¼g)	7	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	19	59¾	57¼	57¼	—2½
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	18	101	98	100½	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Apr 24
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy	4	53¼	52	52	—2
104½	89	Am Car & F pf (4g)	21	89½	86	86¼	—2¾
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	13	83½	86	86	—4
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	135½	135½	135½	Apr 24
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98	98	98	—1¼
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	5	17⅛	16½	16½	—1½
30⅜	25	Am Comi Alco	8	25⅛	24¾	24¾	—1
33⅝	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	4	27¼	26	26	—1⅜
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	24	10	9	9	— ⅝
17	13	Am Europ	2	13⅜	13½	13½	Apr 26
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	98	9⅛	7⅞	8	—1⅛
68⅞	54	Am & F P $6 pf	3	45¼	44¾	44¾	—6¼
38½	20¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	55¾	55¼	55¼	—1
21	17½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	23	22	22	—2
11¼	6¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—1¼
55¾	37¼	Am Hide & Lea	62	8⅜	7½	7⅞	— ¼
52⅜	45½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	5	41	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅞
4¾	3⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	45¾	45½	45½	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
17¾	13½	Am Ice pf (½gr)	3	22	21½	21½	—1½
58⅞	43	Am Internat	18	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
108	94	Am Loco	14	45	44¼	44½	—1
29¾	22	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	108	Apr 27
13⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (1½g)	12	22	21¼	21¼	— ¾
68¾	48½	Am M & Met (.30g)	6	9¾	9	9	—1
129½	116	Am Met 6% pf (6)	28	47¾	46¼	47½	—2½
16½	9⅞	Am Pow & Lt	58	10¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅞
87⅛	64	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	60	59½	60	—4
72½	63¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	52½	51½	51½	—1¾
29½	22¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	93	22¼	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	130	35⅞	33¼	33¾	—2⅛
36	30⅛	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
29	22¼	Am Seating	7	23½	22¼	22¾	+ ½
105¾	82¼	Am Smelt & R (1½gr)	99	84½	81¼	82¾	—2¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	140	140	140	
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	5	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	6	60	60	60	Apr 26
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (½gr)	56	53¾	51¾	53¾	
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	2	23	22	22	—1⅛
56⅞	47½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	46½	46	46	—1½
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	—1⅞
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Apr 27
168¼	164¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	40	164¾	160⅛	160⅛	—4⅜
99	78	Am Tob (5)	5	79¼	79	79¼	+ ¼
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	18	81	80¼	81	
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	Apr 24
20½	14⅜	Am Type Fdrs	29	15	13⅞	14	—1
29½	19	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	56	19¾	18⅛	18¾	—1⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9¼	Am Woolen	15	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	8	64⅛	62¾	62¾	—2¼
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 10
5¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	Apr 10
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	104	13½	12¼	13	—1
185	107	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	55	54⅞	54⅞	—3⅛
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¾gr)	374	52½	49½	49½	—3⅜
97	79	Anacon W & C (½gr)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr 24
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	16	20	18½	19⅛	— ⅝
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (½gr)	9	40⅝	40½	40½	— ¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	5	110⅜	110¼	110¼	Apr 27
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	132	11⅛	10½	10¾	— ¼
99⅛	81¾	Arm Ill pf pf (6)	1	93	93	93	—1½
126	96	Armstrong Crk (½gr)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	59½	Arnold Const (⅝gr)	10	61½	60¾	60¾	—1¾
16¼	12½	Artloom	6	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
17⅜	12	Asso Dry Gds	9	12	10¼	03⅜	—1⅜
24¾	17	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	12	16	15⅜	15½	—1¾
125	95½	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾gr)	1	115½	115	115	Apr 26
114	57½	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52½	52½	52½	—2½
106	49⅜	Assoc Invest pf (5)	98	98	98	98	—1
104	68⅝	Atch T & S F (2e)	59	82⅜	79½	82⅜	— ⅝
99	99½	Atchison pf (5)	4	100⅛	99½	99½	Apr 27
29	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	20	46	44¼	44½	—2¼
44	23	Atl G&W I	1	36	36	36	Apr 23
37	35	Atl G &WI 1pf	51	31	29⅝	29¾	—1¼
37	30½	Atl Refin (1)	1	111	111	111	— ½
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	62	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	51	51	51	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	75¼	73¼	73¼	—2¾
74	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾gr)	3	14	14	14	
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¼gr)	17	29	27½	27½	—1½
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
9½	7	Aust Nich	122	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp					

11¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc	52	7⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Baldwin Loc asd	33	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	—8½
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	2	97½	92¾	92¾	—7¾
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	198	33	31½	32¾	—1¼
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	12	37¼	35¾	35¾	—2¾
45	40	Bang &Ar (2½)	6	41	40	40	Apr 26
43⅜	34	Barber Co (1¼gr)	39	36	32	32½	—2⅞
32	25¾	Barker Bros	4	27	25⅜	26½	—3
35½	26½	Barnsdall (1)	74	29⅛	27¼	27⅞	—1⅜
20¼	15½	Bayuk Cigar (18¾gr)	9	15¼	15	15	—1⅛
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	7	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ¾
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107	107	107	—1
15¾	12⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	8	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	21½	Bendix Aviat (¼gr)	38	21¼	20⅜	20½	—1¼
62¾	55	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	15	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
105½	73	Best & Co (2½a)	3	56	55	55	Apr 26
20	18⅜	Beth Stl	164	86⅝	82	85½	—4½
129½	119½	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	8	19⅛	19	19	+ ¼
69¾	52	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	—3⅛
38	29	Bigelow-San (½gr)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	—1
29⅞	22¾	Blk & Decker (½gr)	5	28½	28	28	—1
49¾	33½	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	25	24¼	½	12⅝	—1⅜
48⅞	40⅞	Boeing Airpl	44	37	34¼	34⅜	—2⅜
28	24⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	6	42	41½	41¾	—1⅜
43½	43	Borden (1.60)	43	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
15¾	8¼	Borg-Warner new	49	40½	38⅞	38⅞	—1⅝
4½	2¾	Boston & Me	6	11½	11	11¼	— ⅛
23¼	15⅜	Botany C M A	2	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
59⅞	45¼	Bridgeport B (.60)	41	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	28	46	45½	45¾	— ⅜
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	42	42	42	
8	4¼	Bklyn & Qu T	23	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	2	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
53	33⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	9	34	32½	32½	—1⅞
50	45½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	89	87	87	—1⅝
52¾	33	Bkln Un Gas (1.90g)	10	34½	33½	33½	— ¾
50	25½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	46⅜	46½	46½	—1
29¾	19¼	Brunswick Bal	13	19¾	18	19½	—1
25¼	17⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	16	18	17⅛	17⅛	—1
14⅜	9⅝	Budd Mfg	12	6¼	5½	5½	— ½
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	—1
13	8⅞	Budd Wheel	32	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅜
45¼	32½	Bullard Co (¼gr)	18	33	31½	32	— ⅞
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	17	54½	52½	54½	—1
35⅜	28	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	6	28¼	28	28¼	— ½
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	39	8¼	7	8	—1¼
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	3	30	29	29	Apr 26
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	19	14¾	13⅜	14	— ⅞
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	18	30½	29½	29½	—1
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	29	5½	4½	4½	—1
33¾	22¾	Byers Co	9	23½	22⅝	22¾	—1¾
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½gr)	17	29½	28¾	29	

48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	39¼	38	38	—1½
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)		50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	109	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13¼	Calumet & Hec (¼R)	61	13½	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	28½	Campbell Wy (1)	3	29	27¾	27¾	—1¼
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	58	29⅛	25½	27	—2¼
17½	12⅞	Canad Pac (4a)	97	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅝
61½	48½	Cann Mills (½gr)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅜
9½	7	Cap Adm A	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
176½	138	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	30	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
100	85½	Case (J I)	7	158¼	153¼	155	
39¼	26⅜	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	88	85½	85½	—3
113½	106½	Celanese (¾gr)	110	35¼	33½	34¼	—1½
48¾	36½	Celanese pr df (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Apr 24
39¼	33¼	Celotex	6	40	39⅝	40	
12⅝	8	Cent Agulr (1½a)	1	33	33	33	—1
31⅝	29⅝	Cent Fdy	72	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅞
24¾	15	Cent R R N J	5	30½	29⅝	29⅝	Apr 23
41¾	16¼	Cent Violeta Sug	1	15	15	15	Apr 27
86⅜	67¼	Cent Rib M (.20g)	7	11¾	11½	11½	—1
23⅜	16¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	22	69	66½	66¼	—2
60½	35½	Certain-teed	19	17⅝	16½	16½	—1¼
48	31⅜	Champ Pap&F (1a)	16	53⅞	51	52	—2
68⅞	57¾	Checker Cab	2	30	30	30	—2
100	91	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	41	58¼	56⅝	57¼	— ¾
90½	78¾	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr 24
43¾	23¾	Ches Corp (3)	1	81¼	81	81¼	Apr 26
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
6⅜	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
19½	11½	Chi & N W	21	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
4	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	3	13½	12½	12½	— ⅝
18¼	12⅜	Chi Gt W	13	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
32	27¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	13½	12	12	—1⅛
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	1	27	27	27	—1
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	9	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
33	22½	Chi Pneu T	46	51¼	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
70½	61	Chi Pneu pf (⅝k)	3	71¼	71	71¼	—1⅞
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	59½	59½	59½	—1⅞
8¾	5¾	C R I P 6% pf	19	25⅝	25½	25½	
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
27½	20½	Chi Yell Cab (2)	12	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
22½	17¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	Apr 27
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	6	18	17¾	17¾	Apr 26
			6	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛

135½	110¾	Chrysler (1½gr)	285	113	109½	111	—3
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	9	20	19¼	19¼	— ¼
10⅝	8	City Stores	29	8¼	7	7	—1¼
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	18	35½	34	34	—1½
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½gr)	5	39½	36	37	—2⅞
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	83	82½	82½	—4⅞
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	5	151	149¾	150	—3½
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		58⅜	58⅛	58⅛	Apr 21
253¾	191½	Colgate-Palm (½)	42	21⅝	19⅞	20	—1½
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103	102½	102½	— ½
62¾	53	Coll & Alk (2a)	15	54	51⅜	52	—2
51⅞	38½	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	38	36	36	—2½
20⅞	13¼	Colum G&E (1.20g)	145	13⅜	12½	12½	— ⅞
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
39½	32	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	6	32	31½	31½	—1
46⅝	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	5	42	41½	41½	Apr 27
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	3	115¼	115	115	
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	20	61⅜	59½	59¾	—2¼
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	103½	102½	103½	— ½
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	64	63½	63¾	—1⅝
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	105	104½	105	Apr 27
21¼	15¼	Coml Solv (.60a)	101	15¾	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
4½	2½	Com'with & Sou	164	2¾	2½	2⅝	
75⅝	53	Com Sou pf (3)	3	54½	53	54½	+1½
19½	13½	Conde Nast	2	14	13¼	13¼	—1¾
18⅞	13⅝	Congoleum-Na (2)	9	39	37½	37¾	— ⅜
13¾	8⅜	Consol Cigar	3	13	12¼	12¼	—1⅜
49⅞	37	Con Coal	20	11¾	11	11¼	— ¼
108	104½	Con Edis (½gr)	80	38¼	37¼	37⅝	— ⅜
5¾	3½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	105¾	105½	105½	— ¾
18¾	14	Con Film pf	6	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	9	14	13½	13½	— ¼
17⅞	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	15	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅜
65⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	178	16	15	15½	— ⅝
10⅜	7	Con R R Cuba pf	1	105	105	105	Apr 26
15⅜	⅞	Con Text	2	7	7	7	—

Business and Industry

Steel's Earnings Best for Any Period Since Summer of 1930

Commerce and Finance

Expansion Needed To Bar Inflation, Says Charles Gay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If price inflation in the United States is to be headed off, American industry must finance a vast expansion in its productive capacity, declared Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, before the annual dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers Costs Association here.

"The issuance of new bonds and stocks in great volume by large-scale enterprises is now essential," Mr. Gay said, "and may not with safety be long deferred if we are to avoid substantial price inflation."

Industry Lags

Mr. Gay said that industry has not kept up with the growth in consumer income that has been stimulated by the Administration's recovery policies. The Federal Government's entire recovery program has been directed toward stimulating consumer income, he added, with no attention to the need for new capital expenditures, the construction of factories and the financing of new industries.

"I am convinced," he asserted, "that regulations which lay a deadening hand upon the exercise of legitimate speculative undertakings will, in the long run, act more to the detriment of the public than to its protection. I voice these beliefs with full knowledge of the fact that at times speculation has become excessive, that upon occasion prices have been carried to levels beyond the bounds of economic reason.

"Outweighing these lapses from the ideal—and what philosophy or human enterprise can claim perfection?—evidence is furnished by markets, in addition to markets for securities, proving that artificial measures affecting prices and the conduct of business are costly to the public."

Mr. Gay pointed out the need of maintaining free markets and allowing the easy egress as well as ingress of funds from any country.

Strives for Free Market

"We all know," he said, "that reasoned speculation—and I draw the line sharply between reasoned and casual, uninformed speculation—has traveled alongside of investment in the enlargement of business in all directions. We are fully aware that calculating, measured speculation has been a constructive force in America.

"I am only being realistic in saying this because I believe that the time is still far off when the growth of American industry will have reached a state when it can be said that the job is done, where it may be said that there are no longer any business frontiers.

"While we are passing onward toward that industrial millennium, we shall, as a people, continue to seek for capital gains as well as rentals and throughout that period of as-yet-undetermined length we of the security markets must continue to strive for our ideal—a free market."

Railroads Report 92.3 P. C. Gain In March Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net operating income for the first 51 railroads to report for March showed an increase of 92.3 per cent for the month over a year ago. These companies earn about 90 per cent of the gross revenues of all the railroads.

Gross revenues for the 51 roads amounted to $283,597,000 in March, an increase of 22.6 per cent over the March, 1936, total of $231,283,000, and 34.7 per cent above March, 1935, when gross revenues totaled $210,-524,000.

Net operating income in March of this year was $52,475,000, or 92.3 per cent above the March, 1936, net of $27,282,000, and 76.8 per cent ahead of the net for March, 1935, of $29,671,000.

In February these roads had combined gross revenues of $242,169,000, an increase of 6.7 per cent over February, 1936, and combined net operating income of $29,373,000, an increase of 10.3 per cent.

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Texas Crops Seen Best in 7 Years

By the Associated Press

New York

The best crops in seven years for Texas cotton growers and wheat farmers in the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad's territory were predicted today for 1937 by Matthew S. Sloan, president of the "Katy."

Mr. Sloan said there would be wheat for export in the area for the first time in many years.

Notable Changes Made in A. T. & T. Stockholder List

A number of important changes in the holdings of the 30 largest stockholders of the American Telephone Company took place during the past year. Among the most prominent was the absence from the 1937 list of A. Iselin & Co., the second largest holder in the previous year, with 66,477 shares. Dominick & Dominick, in third place in the list as of March 15, 1937, with 53,090 shares, did not appear in the 1936 list. The Northern Finance Corporation of New York, the sixth largest holder in 1936, was not in the select group of March 15, last.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada retained top position, despite a reduction in its holdings to 117,450 shares from 124,550. With the exception of this one drop, foreigners added substantially to their holdings last year. Dutch, British and Canadian interests were on the buying side. The Nederlandsch Administratie en Trustkantoor held 34,199 on March 15, 1937, against 23,547 a year previous. Bankmont & Co., Montreal, entered the list with 12,966 shares, while James Capel & Co., London, increased holding to 28,617 shares, a gain of 1637 shares.

The list of the 30 largest holders on March 15, 1937, as compared with a similar list a year ago, is as follows:

	Mar 15 1937	Mar 14 1936
Sun Life Assurance Co., Canada	117,450	124,550
Barnes & Co., New York	62,304	57,700
Dominick & Dominick, New York	53,090	....
Sigler & Co., New York	50,807	51,307
Atwell & Co., New York	48,807	43,433
Edward S. Harkness, New York	35,217	35,233
Nederlandsch Administratie en Trustkantoor, N. V. Amsterdam	34,199	23,547
Administratiekantoor Van Aandeelen de Am Tel & Tel Co., N V, Amsterdam	34,119	34,306
Eddy & Co , New York	33,417	34,554
Schmidt & Co., New York	31,991	30,063
Cudd & Co., New York	31,979	32,744
James Capel & Co., London	28,617	26,980
Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., N Y	28,029	....
Shaw & Co., New York	26,324	16,903
Cobb & Co., New York	23,271	24,383
Edward S. Moore, New York	21,655	21,655
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York	16,616	....
Salkeld & Co., New York	16,459	15,960
Tarr & Co., Boston	16,072	14,717
Hurley & Co., New York	15,744	17,591
Merrick & Co., New York	15,625	15,432
Theodore E. Parker, Lowell, Mass.	15,619	13,000
J. M. Forbes & Co., Boston	14,719	14,851
The Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland	13,893	13,649
L. D. Pickering & Co., New York	13,718	....
Bankmont & Co., Montreal	12,966	....
Kane & Co., New York	12,941	....
E. A. Pierce & Co., New York	12,916	15,127
Williams & Co., New York	12,825	....
President and Fellows, Harvard College, Boston	12,624	13,349
A. Iselin & Co., New York	....	66,477
Northern Finance Corp., New York	....	36,293
Lee & Co., New York	....	13,867
Griffin & Co., New York	....	13,402
Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York	....	12,930
Walsh & Co., New York	....	12,840
The Kennedy Co., Boston	....	12,834

Japan-U. S. Hosiery Trade Limit Fixed

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement limiting imports of Japanese hosiery into the United States to 1,500,-000 dozen pairs a year has been concluded between the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers and the Japan Knitted Goods Exporters' Association, Earl Constantine, managing driector of the former announced.

The agreement, retroactive to Jan. 1, runs for three years.

Inasmuch as Japanese imports into this country totaled 2,144,000 dozen pairs last year, the new quota represents an annual reduction of 30 per cent, Mr. Constantine said. Cotton, rayon and cotton-rayon hosiery of all characters are governed.

Coast Line to Buy $5,200,000 Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — George B. Elliott, president of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, announced that the road would let contracts for new locomotives, various types of coaches and cars and other equipment as soon as the ICC approves its application for permission to purchase equipment to cost $5,-200,000.

The announcement said the following equipment would be purchased 12 locomotives, to be built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works; 15 passenger coaches and 15 express cars, to be built by the Bethlehem Steel Company; 400 automobile box cars, to be built by the Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Company; 100 phosphate cars, to be built by the Bethlehem Steel Company; 100 furniture-automobile cars, with loaders and 100 automobile cars, with loaders, to be built by the Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Company.

Boston & Maine Earns Net Of $495,703 in Quarter

BOSTON (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad announced it had earned $495,703 net income over and above its fixed charges for the first quarter of 1937. At the same time it said the road's net income for March was $410,933.

The line said earnings for the first quarter this year were the best since 1931 and earnings in March the best since 1930.

The monthly statement showed March operating revenues were $4,-425,887, operating expenses $2,-988,485, and gross income $1,042,817.

U. S. Steel Votes Payment of $5.75 On Senior Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of United States Steel Corporation have ordered a disbursement of more than $20,000,000 to preferred stockholders and disclosed earnings of the huge enterprise for the first quarter were the best for any three-month period since the summer of 1930.

The eagerly awaited preferred dividend amounts to $5.75 a share, of which $4 was on account of arrears and $1.75 the regular quarterly payment. The dividend is payable May 29 to stock of record May 1. By its action the board reduced the accumulated arrears to $5.25 a share totaling $18,914,758.

Net earnings for the quarter were $28,561,533, equal after the regular preferred dividend requirements to $2.55 a share on the common stock, compared with $1.65 a share in the previous quarter. For the first quarter of 1936, net income was $3,-376,304, or 94 cents a share on the preferred only.

At 82.6 P. C. of Capacity

The big reduction in preferred accumulations led to considerable speculation in Wall Street as to when they would be cleared completely and the way paved for resumption of payments on the common. Prior to the depression this stock was on the basis of $7 annually, but the disbursement due June 30, 1932, was not made and no payments have been ordered since that time.

Full payments on the preferred were suspended in 1933. The total amount in arrears after the present dividend declaration foots to $18,-914,758.

In addition to the dividend and earnings news Wall Street scanned with interest the report of the chairman, Myron C. Taylor, showing operations for the three months, measured in production of finished products, were at the rate of 82.6 per cent of capacity, with the rate increasing as the quarter progressed.

Shipments of 3,698,041 tons were at 82.8 per cent of capacity, compared with 2,144,570 tons, or 45.4 per cent a year ago. Materials for capital goods consumption continued somewhat below those for consumer goods, Taylor said.

Rise in Employment

Growth of employment was indicated by figures showing that 246,-321 workers were on the pay rolls during the period compared with 198,269 in the like quarter of 1936. Their pay ran to $104,456,482, against $69,259,055, an increase of 50.8 per cent.

Net working assets of the corporation and subsidiaries, exclusive of dividends declared and unpaid, were $411,081,436 on March 31, the highest since March 31, 1932, and compared with $391,330,566 on Dec. 31, 1936, and with $389,123,253 on Dec. 31, 1935. On Dec. 31, 1931, net working assets were $430,651,660.

Expenditures made in the first quarter for additions and betterments and for payment of maturing bonds and other capital obligations of subsidiaries totaled about $17,-400,000.

Price Announcements Eases Situation In The Steel Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The announcements of a continuation of present steel prices through the third quarter have removed the principal incentive for forward buying, and an easier situation prevails in the steel market, says the Iron Age.

However, says the report, incoming business reported by some companies is not greatly below shipments, comparing favorably with the February volume, but less than that of March.

Deliveries on a few products have shortened, chiefly because some buyers who had entered orders for shipment during second quarter to escape a possible price advance July 1 have asked the mills to defer processing of some of their tonnage to the third quarter. If this tendency spreads, a leveling off process in production may be expected.

Some steel companies have booked a large volume of business for the third quarter, most of this having been taken prior to the announcement of prices. Others that had refrained so far as possible from booking beyond the second quarter are now actively soliciting business after a period of relaxed selling effort induced by their sold-up condition for this quarter.

Practically all products except pig iron have been covered by the past week's price announcements. Although pig iron is so scarce that one or two integrated steel companies are trying to find an outside source of supply to augment their own production, there is less pressure for shipments from contract customers in the foundry industry because fear of an immediate price advance has been removed.

Utility's Customer List In '36 Longest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — More customers were served by the Virginia Electric & Power Co. last year than ever before in the history of the company, stockholders learned at the annual meeting when officers for the ensuing term were re-elected.

With 8197 customers added to the electric department, the total being served reached an all-time high of 134,635. The largest business year since 1931 was reported.

The president, Jack G. Holtzclaw, announced that the company had spent $4,448,000 during 1936 and was contemplating spending $4,000,000 in the 1938 construction program. Passengers carried on street cars and buses of the company, it was reported, totaled 72,197,000. Company lines are in Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Fredericksburg and Richmond.

Anthracite Coal Trade Making Earnest Bid to Regain Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steady progress in the campaign to increase the use of anthracite coal and restore prosperity to an industry in which 250,000 persons are estimated to be employed was reported here by Frank W. Earnest Jr., president of Anthracite Industries, Inc., the sales promotion group formed last year to represent the coal companies in their program.

"Hard" coal had been losing ground to gas, oil and other competitive fuels for years, but 1936 saw a marked increase in sales, Mr. Earnest said. Even though the past winter failed the fuel interests by its unusual mildness, the gains made by the anthracite organization in their sales territory have been encouraging, he added.

More Advertising

Chief among the efforts of the group has been the advertising and demonstration of fuel-burning equipment designed to meet modern demands for economy and convenience of operation. To that extent, the program is seen as educational, with the objective of a larger consumption of anthracite. If the producers could regain even a portion of the market lost to competitors, the sales promotion program would be enormously worth while, they hold.

Funds for the campaign have been obtained by the levy of a tonnage assessment against coal producers, and last year an appropriation of $600,000 was available. This year $1,000,000 will be spent, it was said.

Automatic stokers and hot-water heaters have been featured by the association, for it believed the automatic oil heater and the gas-fed hot-water heater had been the big competitors of the "hard" coal mines. Much of the association's program has been devoted to exhibiting automatic furnaces which feed themselves upon coal from the bin and empty their ashes in a covered container. The automatic hot-water heaters that can be started in the spring when the furnace goes out and which will continue to supply hot water until the furnace is lighted again in the fall are being counted on to develop a demand for anthracite.

Industry Morale Better

More important gains than in the increased use of coal were seen by Mr. Earnest in what he described as improved morale for the entire industry. Many persons engaged in the business had begun to accept defeat and look upon declining sales as inevitable until the expansion program brought them back to realities, he added.

In developing its initial program, Anthracite Industries employed advertising campaigns in 46 daily newspapers, besides which a vast amount of extension work was done among dealers in coal and combustion equipment. Research in new methods of using the fuel also were conducted at the association's laboratory.

The anthracite industry produced 54,000,000 tons of coal last year, as compared with a war-time peak of about 90,000,000 tons, according to a report from the association's office here. Normal prosperity for the various factors involved might be attained on a production level of 75,-000,000 tons, it was felt, and the promotional campaign is gauged toward such a goal.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Paper and Pulp—Preliminary statistics indicate that the newsprint production in Canada enjoyed an exceptionally active year in 1936. An increase of 16 per cent over the 1935 production has been reported, an all-time high record. The Trade Commissioner reports that the 1936 output will probably exceed $150,000,000 in value. Newsprint accounts for about 70 per cent of all paper produced in Canada.

Gold Production—Gold production in Canada in 1936 totaled 3,730,-006 ounces compared with 3,284,890 in 1935. Canada was the third largest world producer of gold in 1936. The total world output in that year was 34,910,000 fine ounces compared with 30,660,000 ounces in 1935. South Africa was the leading producer with 11,339,000 fine ounces compared with 10,774,000 ounces and was followed by Russia with 7,000,000 compared with 5,500,000 ounces. The United States produced 3,696,000 compared with 3,188,345.

Merchandise Exports—The volume of Canada's merchandise exports reached an all-time record level in 1936, according to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The report shows 1936 exports up 13.6 per cent in volume, 23 per cent in value and 8.2 per cent in price compared with 1935. Nonferrous metals headed a long list of manufactures which showed either a phenomenally large or moderate increase in all respects over the 1935 shipments.

Air Service—The organization of a coast-to-coast air transport service in Canada is proposed in legislation recently introduced in the Dominion House of Commons. The operating company to be formed by the proposed legislation will be known as Trans-Canada Airlines and will be a private corporation organized by the Canadian National Railways which will underwrite the stock. The corporation will be required to establish modern air service facilities sufficient to handle all mail, passenger and express business offered at rates competitive with those of other companies operating on the North American Continent.

Petroleum Production—Crude petroleum to a total of 1,504,287 barrels was produced in Canada in 1936, an increase of about 4 per cent compared with 1935. Imports of crude petroleum in 1936 totaled 1,261,-804,325 gallons, of which 941,492,033 gallons originated in the United States.

Fruit Growing—The use of boric acid in combatting drought spots and corky core in apples has met with considerable success in British Columbia. In the Okangan Valley where six carloads of boric acid were used, over 40,000 cases of perfect fruit were added to the 1936 crop. The boric acid treatment for the control of drought spot and corky core blights is the outcome of a series of investigations begun by Dr. H. R. McLarty of the Summerville Laboratory of Plant Pathology.

Radium Production—Production of radium was established on a commercial basis in the Canadian sub-arctic region during the latter part of 1936 when production of the first ounce was completed at Great Bear Lake. Electrification of the mine and concentrator which are located at La Bine Point were completed in January of this year and at present the company is carrying out an expansion program which will triple the mine's outut. Concentrate from the mine is shipped to a refinery at Port Hope, Ont., a distance of more than 3000 miles, half of which distance is beyond the railhead and at present is covered by air freighters.

Tomato Output—Despite the fact that the 1936 pack of tomatoes in Canada was recorded by the Bureau of Statistics at 2,123,024 cases, the largest pack in the last five years, dealers claim that they are experiencing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity to meet their requirements. There has been a marked increase in the consumption of tomato juice. The pack in 1931 totaled 178,000 cases, 796,000 cases in 1935 and 1,500,000 cases in 1936.

Trackless Trolleys—The first trackless trolley buses in Montreal which have now been placed in operation along a five-mile street route with trolley wires especially suited for buses, are reported to be giving full satisfaction. The buses are of 80 horsepower, and have a carrying capacity of 40 passengers. The special trolleys allow 15 feet of play on each side of the trolley wire. It is believed that an opportunity will shortly exist for American producers to supply the type of trolley buses with which the city is now experimenting.

Chicago Business Is Well Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail business in Chicago is running about 20 per cent ahead of last year, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Wholesale business is ranging from 10 to 15 per cent better than last year.

The same better tone prevails in mail order and specialty houses. Buying is being conducted on a national scope, with none of the spotty conditions that have marked other recent years.

In other fields, Chicago is ahead of last spring. The big exception is in real estate, where, while there has been a marked rise in rents and quoted prices of improved and vacant property, the actual number of sales is lagging.

Manufacturing companies and the steel mills are maintaining much heavier schedules than had been anticipated. Wage increases, particularly among hourly employees, are still being announced.

Public utilities and railroads are also well satisfied with current trends.

Kresge Sales 9 P. C. Ahead of Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles B. Van Dusen, president of S. S. Kresge Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting a "very encouraging" sales upturn of 9 per cent has been scored over last year.

Compared with total operations, labor troubles have been unimportant, he said.

C. B. Tuttle, treasurer, said the company's mortgage debt had been cut to about $5,000,000, from $24,-000,000 in 1930. This year's retirement program of $2,357,210 has been more than half completed, he said.

Mr. Van Dusen declared after the meeting that, because of higher wages, it was not yet clear whether sales gains would be matched by a corresponding increase in net earnings.

For the three months ended March 31, sales totaled $31,826,403, an increase of 12.8 per cent over the like period last year. The sales gain from Jan. 1 to April 17, of 9 per cent, it was explained, resulted from the early 1937 Easter, which made for a much better March this year than last, but which cut into the April total.

Van Sweringen Empire Control Sold for $6,375,000

NEW YORK (AP)—For a purchase price of $6,375,000, Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Allan P. Kirby have acquired the key securities controlling the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen railroads, with its 28,000 miles of tracks, it was disclosed.

Mr. Young issued a printed statement at his Park Avenue apartment which said:

"The price which the purchasing group agreed to pay was $6,375,000, payable $4,000,000 in cash and the balance in a two-year note bearing interest at 2½ per cent, due May 4, 1939. . . ."

This was the first disclosure of the amount involved in the transaction announced Monday whereby the three comparatively young and little-known financiers acquired Midamerica Corporation from a charitable foundation formed a month ago by George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., capitalist.

Represents 100 Per Cent Profit

This was a little less than most Wall Street guesses, which had been around $8,000,000.

When George A. Ball bought the securities, with Midamerica Corporation, which he formed for the purpose, at a public auction two years ago, the price paid was $3,-121,000, so the sale price represents a profit of more than 100 per cent.

Rather than make a personal profit from the transaction, however, the Muncie capitalist placed Midamerica with its holdings in a charitable fund, the George and Frances Ball Foundation.

The purchase made by the Young-Kolbe-Kirby group, it was explained, consists of bonds, preferred and common stock of Alleghany Corporation, chief holding company in the Van Sweringen setup, "and miscellaneous accounts receivable, notes receivable, and securities related to the Cleveland real estate properties (of the late Van Sweringen brothers)."

The $2,375,000 2½ per cent note, the statement said, was secured in part by some of the securities purchased.

It was explained that delivery of the securities purchased and payment therefor would be made through the stock exchange firm of Young, Kolbe & Co., in which Young and Kolbe are partners, and in which Kirby was formerly a special partner.

May Mean Consolidations

The announcement concluded, "the agreement to purchase by the three members of the purchasing group was joint and several. The relationship between Kirby, Young and Kolbe has been of long standing. For a period of time Mr. Allan Kirby was a special partner in the firm of Young, Kolbe & Co., and they have had a close and continued confidential relationship in investment matters for a long time."

Wall Street wondered if entrance of the three new titans in railroad finance might result in major railroad consolidations, as they distangle the Van Sweringen situation.

If the three heretofore relatively obscure financiers are able to weld a new railroad system out of the ramified properties, it was explained by rail experts, they will accomplish something which the Van Sweringen brothers were unable to do. In fact, not since the days of Harriman and Hill has anything in the nature of a major rail merger been accomplished.

The young men explained when they announced their purchase it was their plan eventually to try to work out a consolidation of the ramified properties, which stretch over much of the breadth of the continent. Yet they made it clear they planned to go slowly. "It would be premature to outline a future program," they explained.

Koppers Co. Shows Big Income Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—Substantial increases in sales and net income and a 34.6 per cent increase in employment, is shown in the annual report of Koppers Company.

Net sales and operating revenues last year totaled $37,153,513.36 compared to $32,224,685.41 for 1935.

Income available for interest charges and amortization of debt discount and expense totaled $5,094,-466.56 for 1936, compared to $4,082,-866.28 for 1935.

Income available for preferred stock dividends totaled $3,065,629.71 in 1936, as against $1,588,132.13 for 1935.

In November, 1936, the company sold $25,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust 4 per cent bonds, proceeds of which, together with the proceeds from the serial bank loans referred to below, from sales of assets and other funds, were used to retire all of the 5 per cent and 5½ per cent debenture bonds and bank loans of the company. In October, 1936, $3,000,000 of bank loans were arranged, payable over a five-year period in equal annual installments.

These steps reduced total indebtedness to $28,000,000 at the end of 1936 as compared to $43,727,500 at the close of 1935.

Great Lakes Steel Corp. Purchases Stran-Steel

DETROIT, (AP)—The Great Lakes Steel Corp. announced the purchase of the Stran-Steel Corp., a subsidiary of Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. of Detroit. No sale price was disclosed.

Stran-Steel, one of the country's largest manufacturers of fabricated steel for home construction, will be known as the Stran-Steel division of the Great Lakes Steel Corp., a unit of the National Steel Corp.

Saskatchewan's Public Debt

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan's public debt increased $4,744,655 during the current fiscal year, due to heavy expenditures for relief, nearly $14,000,000, government officials announced recently.

Financier

International

Frank F. Kolbe

Partner in the Firm of Young, Kolbe & Co., One of Trio of Financiers Obtaining Control of Van Sweringen Rail Interests

Gain of 34.5 P. C. In Union Pacific's Revenue During 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Union Pacific Railroad Company reports an increase of 34.5 per cent in passenger revenue in 1936 compared with 1935. Compared with 1934, the increase was 62.6 per cent.

"The revenue increase in 1936 over 1935 was the greatest percentage increase for any large railroad in the United States," declared W. A. Harriman, chairman.

"This substantial increase in traffic was the result in part of the modernization of the company's equipment," he continued. "Last year, 20 coaches and two observation cars were air-conditioned and interiors remodeled, the interiors of 23 coaches previously air-conditioned were remodeled and 10 dining cars and two parlor cars were air-conditioned.

"The patronage of the daily service between Chicago and Los Angeles afforded by the Challenger, a coach and tourist-sleeper train, has been so great that it has been decided to extend the service in 1937 to San Francisco and Portland. To provide for this new service and for increased travel on other trains, orders have been placed for 40 lightweight coaches, including 12 designed for exclusive occupancy by women and children, and five newly designed lightweight two-car articulated dining and kitchen-dormitory units and the air-conditioning and remodeling of 46 additional passenger cars, including nine lounge cars to be used in Challenger trains."

The Interstate Transit Lines, 70.9 per cent owned by the Union Pacific, and Union Pacific Stages, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, bought 36 streamlined omnibuses last year and ordered for delivery 45 more in 1937.

Texas Corp. Net Up In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The equivalent of $1 a share was earned by Texas Corporation in the first quarter of this year, compared with about 60 cents a share in the like quarter last year, according to T. Rieber, chairman.

Mr. Rieber said, when questioned as to dividends, that there might be an extra dividend later in the year, but that "it is in the laps of Washington, oil business and all sorts of factors." As to the prospects for an advance in the price of crude oil, he said that, as crude oil stocks are today, there should be no increase in the price. He added, however, that if producers, particularly independents, would cut down production, there might be an increase in the price this year.

A group life insurance plan for employees to replace the present death and disability benefits plan was approved by the stockholders.

United Light's 1936 Net Almost Doubled

United Light & Power Co.'s annual report for 1936 just mailed to stockholders shows consolidated net income of $4,508,262 after charges and taxes, compared with $2,411,651 in 1935. Operating revenues increased 8.9 per cent to $25,022,438.

The company has transferred its entire earned and paid-in surplus, amounting to $17,593,154, to a reserve account to be used for the depreciation of investments owned by the company.

Total operating expenses, including federal, state and local taxes aggregated $62,334,386, compared with $57,314,655 in 1935. Interest on funded debt was reduced to $6,960,-643 from $7,329,582. Subsidiary construction expenditures during 1936 totaled $11,060,032 and, according to the report, approximately $18,300,-000 will be spent in 1937.

NICB Head Says State Capitalism Is Roosevelt Goal

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—President Virgil Jordon of the National Industrial Conference Board contended today the Roosevelt Administration has built "a vast political organization designed to maintain it in permanent power."

His general denunciation of the President's policies, prepared for the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce, was the first of the meeting.

Asserting that governmental mechanisms forged by the Administration are designed to bring about "a system of state capitalism," Mr. Jordon said:

Irreversible Juggernaut

"The most important thing to remember about this governmental juggernaut is that it is irreversible. No matter how many there are who may desire it reversed, no political leader or party today would try to reverse it."

Reciting various Administration policies, Mr. Jordon said these set up governmental machinery "that has been operating during the past four years to undermine and destroy the (private) enterprise order.

"It is practically complete, but a few more gadgets are being forged and will be fitted into place as soon as all constitutional obstacles are removed. . . .

"It is engineered out of error, forged out of falsehoods and driven by the power of mass delusion mobilized by demagoguery."

During the next decade, he declared, the Government may "cripple the working capacity of the people, dissipate the private resources of the community, . . . grind up the enterprise organization in all its vital parts and replace it with a form of state capitalism."

Sees Impoverished Nation

Social forces generated by the Administration, he continued, "have driven the American people toward a destination that can only mean for them impoverishment, suffering, conflict, disillusion and demoralization."

The National Industrial Conference Board makes studies of economic problems, issuing statistical and other reports. It has headquarters in New York.

P. W. Litchfield of Akron, Ohio, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, urged establishment of a democratic basis between labor and management for conducting negotiations on wages, hours and working conditions.

"There can be no assurance of economic stability under conditions approximating a labor-dictatorship," he said, "nor can we achieve progress with the working man oppressed by autocratic capital. These paths lead to communism or fascism."

Continental Oil Net 79 Cents in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Earnings of the Continental Oil Company during the first quarter of 1937 totaled $3,691,193. This is equivalent to 79 cents per share on the issued stock of the company, exclusive of shares held in the treasury, and compares with $2,114,521, or 45 cents per share during the like period in 1936.

Gross operating income for the first quarter of 1937 was $18,542,717, representing an increase of $2,765,-828, or 17.5 per cent, over the corresponding period last year.

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U.S. Issues Firm—Corporate Bonds Off—Curb Generally Weak

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Socony-Vacuum 1936 Net Almost Twice 1935 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A consolidated net income in 1936 reported by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company totals $42,909,362 after expenses, taxes, reserves for depreciation and depletion and other charges, equal to $1.38 a share on the 31,151,071 capital shares outstanding.

Had its equity of $4,382,348 in the undistributed earnings of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, owned jointly with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and other 50 per cent owned companies been included, net income would have totaled $47,291,710, or $1.52 a share. For 1935 the company had reported a net income of $22,525,892, or 72 cents a share.

Earnings Increase

Gross operating earnings were $518,560,374, against $472,560,181. Depreciation, depletion, retirements and amortization were $37,103.118, compared with $42,024,084. The company last year charged out of earnings $2,550,000 for possible loss on miscellaneous investments and advances and $1,300,000 for possible loss on foreign exchange in countries with exchange restrictions. Federal, state and foreign income taxes were $7,970,298 and federal undistributed profits taxes were $1,192,778.

As of Dec. 31 current assets were $236,004,709 and current liabilities $59,712,996, compared with $245,792,-616 and $58,933,785, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1935. Cash was $39,710,445, against $33,592,858, but marketable securities were reduced to $14,967,323 from $36,766,844 at the end of 1935. Inventories of crude oil and refined products at cost were $119,048,577, against $117,807,874.

Oil Output Up

Capital expenditures last year, according to John A. Brown, president of the company, not including those of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, were $76,500,000, of which $43,-500,000 was for crude-oil development and properties. Net fixed assets increased $24,202,464 and miscellaneous investments and advances increased $6,014,697.

Bank loans incurred in 1935 for refunding operations were reduced $8,100,000. Total long-term debt, including notes payable to banks, amounted to $68,372,972 at the end of last year, which, Mr. Brown said, was a reduction of $32,276,890 in the five years ended on Dec. 31 last.

The company's gross crude-oil production in the United States last year was 48,293,362 barrels, an increase of 9 per cent over that in 1935, while gross production abroad, including half of that by 50 per cent-owned companies, was 11,331,816 barrels, an increase of 9.2 per cent.

Business Personals

Richard G. Pettingill and A. H. Van Gorder were elected directors at the annual meeting at Baltimore of McKesson & Robbins, chemists. They succeed J. H. Ballinger and J. W. Cutler.

Formation of the firm of Astor & Ross, members of the New York Stock Exchange, has been announced. Members of the new firm are Morris Astor, member of the New York Stock Exchange and formerly associated with D. M. Minton & Co., and Hyman J. Ross, formerly a member of Fisher & Ross, recently dissolved. The new firm will make their offices at 39 Broadway, New York.

Samuel B. Howard, William M. Stevens and Samuel C. Wood of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey were elected directors of the United States Rubber Company at the annual meeting held in Jersey City, increasing the number of directors from 12 to 15.

Three new directors appointed to the Royal Bank of Canada are Gray Miller, president of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd.; Conrad S. Riley, Winnipeg, managing director of the Northern Trusts Company, and John Burns, Calgary, president of Burns & Co., Ltd. Mr. Riley assumed the seat occupied by his father, R. T. Riley, since 1925.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of General Motors Corporation in Wilmington, Del., the directors were re-elected for the ensuing year. Marvin E. Coyle was elected a director in place of the late Alfred H. Swayne.

Appointment of Frederick H. Piske as a vice-president of the North American Company is announced Mr. Piske, who was elected a director at the annual meeting of stockholders, has been with the North American Company for 26 years. He is also vice-president of North American Edison Company, a director and vice-president of North American Light & Power Company and a director and vice-president of North American Utility Securities Corporation and 60 Broadway Building Corporation.

The formation of the new firm of S. Bleichroder New York Incorporated, which bears the same name as the old historic firm of S. Bleichroder, private bankers in Berlin, founded in 1813, has been announced. The Berlin firm established its world-wide reputation as far back as 1821 since which time they have acted as correspondents and close collaborators of the various Houses of Rothschild. They also were bankers of the Bismarck regime and the imperial house of Germany.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 26: Receipts, $18,837,745; expenditures, $26,117,102; balance, $1,672,925,811. Customs receipts for the month, $40,023,801. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,050,106,389 expenditures, $6,173,588,090 (including $2,339,869,393 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,123,481,700. Gross debt, $34,877,632,159, an increase of $629,190 over the previous day. Gold assets, $11,766,640,476, including $535,370,974 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
37	4¼s '47-'52	114.13	114.10	114.10
58	3¼s '43-'45	104.28	104.24	104.24
2	4s '44-'54	109.18	109.18	109.18
2	3¾s '46-'56	107.23	107.23	107.23
4	3¾s '43-'43 June	105.13	105.13	105.13
17	3¾s '41-'43 Mch	105.23	105.20	105.23
27	3¼s '44-'46	104.24	104.21	104.21
16	3¼s '46-'49	103.8	103.6	103.8
5	3s '46-'48	102.24	102.21	102.22
30	3s '51-'55	101.28	101.25	101.25
21	2¾s '55-'60	100.3	99.30	99.31
1	2¾s '55-'60 reg	99.28	99.28	99.28
28	2¾s '45-'47	101.3	100.30	101.3
36	2¾s '48-'51	99.18	99.17	99.18
147	2¾s '51-'54	99	98.30	99
127	2¾s '56-'59	99.1	98.30	99
170	2½s '49 '53	97	96.30	96.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

10	2¾s '42-'47	100.18	100.16	100.18
21	3s '47	101.18	101.14	101.18
12	3s '49	101.8	101.2	101.8
13	3¼s '64	101.29	101.14	101.29

Home Owners' Loan

7	3s A '52	100.20	100.15	100.20
62	2¾s '49	99.10	99.6	99.10
10	2¼s '42-'44	99	98.28	99

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	Alleghany 5s '44	97½	97	97½
4	Alleghany 5s '49	88½	88½	88½
67	Alleghany 5s '50 st	64⅞	62¼	62½
6	Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
9	Am & For P 5s 2030	78¾	77¼	78¾
3	Am Int 5 ½	105½	105⅜	105½
6	Am T & T 5½s 43	113¼	112⅞	112⅞
36	Am T & T 3¼s '66	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
5	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104⅜	104¼	104¼
20	Am T & T 2¾s '61	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
8	Am T Fdr cv '50	150	145	145
3	Am Wri Pap 6s '47	53	52¼	53
9	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
7	Ang C Nit deb '67	36½	36½	36½
7	Arm Del 4s '57	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
1	Arm Del cv 4½s '55	96¾	96½	96½
5	Arm 4½s '39	102	25-32	102⅜
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	104	104	104
18	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
40	AT&SF 4s '95	105	107⅜	107⅜
64	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	AT&SFT Shin 4s'53	111	111	111
12	AC Line 1st 4s '52	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
2	ACL cit 4s '52	90	90	90
14	AC Line 4½s '64	90⅞	90½	90½
7	AC Line 5s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	52	52	52
1	Atl Gulf 5s '59	76	76	76
2	AtlRess'37 100 19-32	100 19-32	100 19-32	
1	Bald Loco 5s '40	105⅛	105⅛	105⅝
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	98	98	98
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	112⅜	112⅜	112½
20	B&O rfg 5s 95	86½	85½	85½
8	B&O 5s '96F	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
2	B&O 5s 2000D	84	84	84
34	B&O cv 4½s '60	75	74⅝	74¾
1	B&O 4s '48	105¼	105	105¼
2	B&O 4sPLE&WV'41	102	102	102
7	B&O 5s SW '50	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
10	Ban&Ar 4½s cod 51st	110	110	110
2	BellTPa 5s 60C	123	123	123
9	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	103	103
20	BethStl 3¾s '66	94	93½	93⅝
6	Bos&Me 5s '67	83	82¼	82¼
4	Bos&Me 4¾s JJ'61	80	79¼	79¼
1	Bos&Me 5s '83A	85	84	84
9	BosConMills 6½s'34	27½	25½	26
20	BotConM 6½s '34ct	25½	25	25
2	BklyEdis 4½s'66	100	100	100
31	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	92¼	91½	92⅛
2	BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50	105	105	105
11	BklyUGas 5s '52B	106	106	106
10	BrownSh 3¾s '50	104⅜	104⅝	104⅝
18	Buf R&P 5s'37	84	83⅛	83⅜
7	BushTBldg 5s'60	62	62	62
2	Cam Sug 7s '52ct	25	25	25
1	CanNatRy 4½s '51	111	111	111
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2	CanNatRy 4¾s '56	113	113	113
2	Can Nat 5s '69Oct	115½	115½	115½
4	CanPac 5s '54	108¾	108¼	108¼
5	CanPac 4½s'60	101½	101½	101½
14	CanPac 4s perp	94½	94	94⅛
1	CenBUnPac 4s '48	31	31	31
3	Cen Found 5s '41	101	100	100
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5	Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	31¼	31¼	31¼
11	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	31	30¾	31
3	Cen New Eng 4s '61	70¼	70¼	70¼
4	Cen Pac 5s 60	98¼	98	98
37	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
1	Cen R R N J 5s 87	69	69	69
3	Cetain-itd 5½s 48	86½	85½	85½
1	Chesap Corp 5s 47	129	129	129
2	Ches Corp 5s 44	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
13	C&O 3½s 96 D	95¾	95¼	95¼
1	C&Ohio cn 5s 39	107	107	107
6	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	96	96	96
2	Chi & Alton 3s 49	56½	56½	56½
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	114¾	114¾	114¾
12	CB&Q 4½s 77	107	107	107
12	CB&Q 4½s 78	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6	CB&Q 4s III 49	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
56	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	38¾	37½	37½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	37¼	37	37
24	Chic Gt West 4s 59	45	43½	43½
4	Chi I & L 6s 66	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Chi I & L 6s 47	35½	35½	35½
1	Chi I & L 5s 66	18½	18½	18½
154	CM&SP 4½s '89	64	64	64
188	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	10	9⅞	9⅞
1	CM&SP&P 5s '34	50	50¾	50⅞
14	Chi & N W gm 5s 87	45¼	45¼	45¼
45	Chi & N W cv 4¾s 49	18¾	18¼	18¼
29	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞
6	Chi & NW 4s 87	41½	41½	41½
2	Chi & NW 3½s 87	40¼	40	40
2	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	20	20	20
14	CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	19	19	19
29	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	12⅛	12⅛	11¾
31	CRI&P 4s 88	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
4	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	35¾	35¾	35¾
73	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	21½	19½	19½
60	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	18½	17½	17½
10	CStL&NOMem 4s 51	91	91	91
3	Ch Un Sta 4s 44	103⅜	103¼	103¼
12	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104⅛	103¾	103¾
17	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101⅜	101½	101½
10	Childs Co 5s '43	89¾	89¼	89¼
14	CCC & StL 5s '63 D 105	19-32		
16	CCC&StL 4½s '77	93¾	93¼	93½
1	CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	94	93	93
2	Clec Cl Iron 4¾s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
12	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107½	106⅞	107
1	Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	111½	111½	111½
6	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	105½	105½	105½
14	Clev U Ter 4½s '77 C	101¼	101	101¼
1	Col F&I 5s '70	80½	80½	80½
1	Col & So 4½s '80	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
1	Colum G 5s '52 Ap	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9	Colum G 5s '52 May	102¼	102¼	102½
7	Colum G 6s 1961	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
11	Col Ry Pw&Lt 4s '65	105	104⅞	105
5	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96	95¾	95¾
1	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101	101	101
12	Con Coal Del 5s '60	68⅜	68⅛	68¼
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
79	Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	101⅞	101	101⅞
5	Container 5s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	98½	98½	98½
3	Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
10	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	51⅝	49¾	50
5	Cuba RR 7s '36	64½	63	63
1	Cuba RR 5s2'52	55⅛	54¾	54¾
20	Dayton P&L 3¼s '60	103	103	103
47	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90	89½	89½
3	D & R G 4½s '36	30½	30⅛	30⅛
1	D & R G West 5s '55	18	17½	18
29	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	17¾	17½	17½
13	D & R G West 5s '78	26¾	25	25
10	Det Ed 4½s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
7	Det Ed 4s '65	108	107¾	108
8	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104¼
26	El Auto Lite 4s '52	108	107⅞	107⅞
10	El Paso NatGas4½s51	102¼	102	102
29	Erie rfg 5s '67	80¾	80	80
26	Erie rfg 5s '75	80	79	79½
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
12	Erie gen Lien 4s '96	82½	82	82
1	Fairb'ks Morse 4s '56	101½	101½	101½
1	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	103	103	103
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74	14¾	14½	14½
5	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101⅛	101	101
8	Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	90	89	89
1	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	40	40	40
7	Goodrich 4½s '56	99	98¾	98¾
3	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
10	Gr Trk Corp 5s '52	108	108	108
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
130	Gt Nor 4s '46G	127	124¾	125⅜
66	Gt Nor 4s '46H	107⅝	107¼	107¼
6	Gt Nor 3s '67	92½	92¼	92¼
18	G Bay & W deb B	10½	10	10
8	Gulf M&N 5s '50	98	97⅞	97⅞
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
27	Hiram Walker 4¼s '45	104⅜	104½	104½
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	88½	88½	88½
9	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101⅜	101½
5	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	47½	47	47¼
3	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	72	72	72
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29½	29⅛	29⅛
2	Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	96½	96½	96½
5	Ill Cen 5s '66	73¾	73	73
7	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86	85¾	85¾
1	Inn Cen 4s '52	86	86	86
2	Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	97⅛	96½	96½
4	IC&CStLcNO 5s 63A	84	83½	84
2	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
8	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	103¼	103	103¼
4	Interb R Tr 7s2'32	73½	73½	73½
15	Interb R Tr 6s '32	28	27	27
18	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	72¼	71⅜	72
50	Interlake Iron 4s '47	100	98½	98⅝
9	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13¼	13¼	13⅛
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	34	34	34
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	35	35	35
14	Int Hydro El 6s '44	74½	74¼	74½
6	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80½	80¼	80¼
18	Int Paper 5s '55	98	97⅜	97⅜
13	Int Paper 5s '47	100½	100¼	100½
8	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	96¼	94¼	94
2	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	87½	87½	87½
9	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80	80	80
4	Int T&T 4¼s '52	65¼	64	64
21	Int T&T 5s '55	68½	67	67
35	Iowa Cent rfg 4s '51	8	7½	7½
9	JamesFClea 4s '59	95	95	95
56	KCPt8 & Mem 4s '36	56	55⅛	55⅛
13	K C South 3s '50	87¼	86⅞	87
15	K C Term 4s '60	106½	106	106
3	Kans G & E 4½s '80	104	104	104
3	Keith B F 6s '46	98	98	98
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9	Lac Gas 5½s '53	59½	59	59
8	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59½	59	59½
6	Lautaro Nit 6s '54	38	38	38
5	Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	38	38	38
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	93¾	93¼	93¼
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	63	63	63
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	58½	58½	58½
7	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	71	71	71
3	Leh Cal Term 5s '41	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Liggett & M 5s '44	130	129⅞	129⅞
8	Liggett & M 5s '51	119¼	118¾	118⅞
8	Loews 3½s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Long Isl gen 4s '38	103½	102⅞	102⅞
7	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101¼	101	101
4	Lorillard Co 5s '51	117¾	117¾	117¾
12	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93¾	93¼	93¾
2	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108	108	108
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	101	101	101
8	Louis & N 4s '40	106	105⅝	105⅝
4	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	96½	96	96
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90¼	90¼	90¼
5	Maine Cen 4½s '60	81	81	81
11	Manat Sug 7½s '42	67½	67	67
5	Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	67	66¼	67
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2	ManitowGB&N3½s'41	37¼	37	37
5	Marion St Shov 6s'47	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1	Market St Ry 7s '40	100	100	100
2	McCrory Strs 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
8	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
9	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
3	MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	101½	101⅛	101⅛
8	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	102⅜	101½	101½
6	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	38	37½	37½
1	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
4	M & StL 4s '49	5¾	5¾	5¾
15	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	19½	18½	18½
5	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	83	83	83
1	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	27½	27½	27½
12	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	88	88	88
67	Mo Pac 5½s '49	15½	15	15
8	Mo Pac '65 A	41¼	40¼	40¼
38	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	41	40⅛	40⅛
39	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	41	39¾	40
6	Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	38½	37	37
184	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19¾	19	19⅜
10	Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	39	39	39
74	Mo Pac 5s I '81	41	40¼	40¼
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	31	31	31
1	Mob & O Montg 5s '47	44½	44½	44½
16	Mob &O Oh 5s '38	33	33	33
1	Monogah Ry 4s '60	105	105	105
1	MonW PaPubSv4½s'60	101	102	101
26	MonW Pa PubSv6s'65	101¾	101¾	101¾
26	Montreal Tr 5s '41	102	102	102
5	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	92	92	92
13	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	88½	87⅞	87⅞
1	Nassau El 4s '51	50	50	50
19	Nat Dairy 5¼s '55	104⅜	104	104
9	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¾	104½	104½
3	Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	Nt Ry Mex 4s '77 asd	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	Nat Steel 4s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	106¼	106¼	106¾
5	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	94½	94½	94½
9	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	60	59½	59½
19	NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	55½	55½	55½
8	NYC&HR 4½s '93	88	88	88
218	NYC cv 6s '44	115¼	112	113⅛
40	NYC rfg 5s 2013	95¾	94	94¼
16	NYC 4½s 2013 A	89½	88½	88¾
9	NYC cn 4s '98	96⅝	96½	96⅝
539	NYC 3¼s '52 wl	105	104⅜	104⅜
43	NYC&StL 4½s '40	101¼	101	101
1	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88¾	88¾	88¾
8	NYC&HR 3½s '97	95½	95	95
13	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100⅛	100	100
24	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	98½	98⅛	98⅛
51	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	87¼	86⅝	86⅝
4	NY Ch&StL 4s '89	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2	NY Conn 4½s '53	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	NY Dock Co 5s '38	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
13	NY Edis 3¼s '65	99⅞	99½	99⅞
11	NY Edis 3¼s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	NY Lack&W 5s'73A	98¾	98¾	98¾
22	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	45¼	45	45
6	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	61½	61½	61½
5	NYNH&H 4s '57	27⅛	27	27
5	NYNH&H Con 4s'54	35	35	35
2	NYNH&H Con 4s'56	35	35	35
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	28½	28½	28½
11	NY Steam 5s '51	107	107	107
15	NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	NY Trap Rk 6s '46	83	83	83
16	NY W & Bost 4½s '46	16½	16	16
2	Niag Sh 5½s '50	102	102	102
4	Nor Pac 4s '97	27½	27½	27½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8	Nor Pac 3s 2047	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝
1	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	22½	22½	22½
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
11	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
13	Or-Wash RR&Nav 5s '61	104⅝	104½	104½
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	104	103¾	103¾
2	Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	100½	100½	100½
2	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	100½	100½	100½
13	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	73¼	72½	72½
1	Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
58	Pen P&Lt 4½s '61	104¾	104½	104¾
2	Pen Co 4s '52 E	105	105	105
20	Pen Co 4s '63	101	100¾	100⅝
11	Pen RR gen 5s '68	115	114¾	115
11	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108	107	107
26	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	104¾	104⅛	104¾
9	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	104¾	104½	104¾
23	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Pen RR 4s '48	109¾	109¾	109¾
8	Pen RR 4s '48 st	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	97	97	97
112	Pen RR 3¼s '52	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
4	Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
23	Phila Co 5s '67	105	104⅞	104⅞
22	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	14½	14	14
14	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	32⅜	32½	32½
22	Philippine Ry 4s '37	26	25	25¼
22	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59⅝	59½	59½
2	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	97½	97½	97½
22	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	94¾	94¼	94¾
26	Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	116½	115	115
13	Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	98½	98⅛	98½
4	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	105½	105	105½
5	Repub Steel 5½s '54	117¾	116	116
5	Repub Steel 4½s '61	96¼	96	96⅛
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British Dilemma: Farming Profits And Cheap Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—How to feed Britain cheaply and at the same time assist British farmers by raising food prices is a problem that is now taxing authorities here.

This problem is emphasized by the fact that there are about 4,500,000 persons in this country who are able to spend only the small sum of 4s. each week on their food. They only have about 10s. a week each for all their needs, and when they have paid their rent and other incidental expenses they have little left for even the cheapest of foods.

The farming community is also in something of a dilemma. "Are we to farm our lands well," ask the farmers, "and produce the maximum amount of food per acre, because if so prices must improve or we can never afford to do it."

Just how far it is wise to foster home production and thereby lessen the amount which has to be imported is also by no manner of means an easy matter to determine.

Drift Into the Towns

There is at the moment abundant food on the market to satisfy the purchasing power of the public. Prices are comparatively low and that shows that farming at the present time is by no means highly profitable. The farms can certainly produce much more than they do, for much of the land has lain uncropped and often tumbled down to poor quality pasture. This state of affairs has in turn brought about a slow, steady drift of country folk into the towns.

There is not the slightest doubt, on the other hand, that in some parts of England malnutrition exists to an unexpected degree. It may be partly due to ignorance of what to eat, but in the main part it is due to sheer inability to pay the price.

For the poorer people the food should be cheaper, for the farmer the price of food should be higher so that he can increase his output. It is certainly a paradox. It is by no means uncommon for the farmers to keep back a percentage of their produce from the market so as to maintain the market price at a level which allows of a fair profit. There is thus a surplus, not above the national requiremnts, but over and above the purchasing power of the consumers.

Would Require Subsidies

It has been estimated by a reliable source that if those in this country who are undernourished were all able to enjoy their requirments, the resulting increase of trade in foodstuffs would be in the neighborhood of £200,000,000 a year. The cheaper price to the needy would require governmental subsidies, the thought of which alarms taxpayers.

There is another way in which the production of home-grown goods might be fostered, and that is by lowering the cost of distribution and marketing.

Organized marketing allows of any surplus to be sold at production rates. At the present time, thanks to the Milk Marketing Board, some 2,750,000 children are having a cheap third of a pint of milk with their morning school.

By means of organized marketing and market control it is easier to locate and bring together the over-producer and the under-consumer. Deep in the thought of every practical farmer there is a dislike and even a mistrust of being controlled, and so it was with reluctance that the marketing schemes were accepted. But it is possible that in these schemes may be found at least an indication of the solution of that national problem of maldistribution and malnutrition.

Hotel Men Oppose Possible Threat To Japanese Cherries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The leading hotel men of the United States, members of the American Hotel Association representing approximately 25,000 hotels, have this week flooded their representatives in Congress with protests against the proposed plan to erect a memorial to Thomas Jefferson if it means the destruction of any of the Japanese cherry trees.

The project for the memorial building, occupying the last vacant spot in the original plan for the layout of major monuments in the nation's capital, calls for its erection at a point now occupied by part of the Tidal Basin where the cherry trees are located. The Basin would be reduced in size to serve as a reflecting pool, and many of the trees would have to be transplanted into regular rows along the pool.

The hotelmen's protest is in response to a letter sent out by L. Gardner Morse of the Hotel Shoreham, president of the Hotel Association of Washington, which has among its membership practically every recognized hotel in the capital. The American Hotel Association, with headquarters in New York City, also urges its members to oppose the project if it endangers the cherry trees.

Mr. Moore's letter to the hotel associations says in part:

"The cherry blossoms have become nationally known and create an anual pilgrimage, stimulating travel which benefits hotels, not only locally but throughout the entire eastern portion of the United States. Do not permit a precedent to be set up, without opposition, whereby established attractions and things of beauty may be destroyed when many other unimproved locations are available for new projects."

Resort Building Booms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCEAN CITY, Md., April 28—The greatest building boom in the history of Ocean City is on here today with nearly 100 new apartments and cottages being erected and various civic improvements under way. More than 300 carpenters and laborers are working overtime to complete building operations before the annual influx of summer visitors.

Where to Park? That's the Problem

Difficulty of finding sufficient space and of keeping traffic moving confronts every city of any size in the U. S.—Congestion of city streets is shown by experts to constitute a grave menace to the public welfare—No solution seems in sight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of the parked vehicle confronts virtually every large city in the country, yet, in the opinion of some traffic authorities, few cities have met the situation squarely. Every sign indicates that they will be forced to do so in the near future if they are to relieve street congestion that is becoming critical in many places.

Experts are agreed that the existence of standing vehicles in the street constitutes one of the major causes of traffic stagnation, no less than a menace to the very life of the community. Fire apparatus cannot move rapidly through thoroughfares encumbered by vehicles parked at the curb, which also hinder operations at the scene of the blaze. To the presence of parked cars is attributed much of the congestion and delay in our large centers—an economic waste estimated to cost motor vehicle owners in New York City $1,000,000 a day.

While there is ample evidence to show that limitation or prohibition of parking in busy sections would bring relief in the quickest and most effective way, important factors make authorities wary of applying drastic parking regulations. A blanket rule will not work equally well in all cities, or even in different sections of the same city.

It Is a Growing Problem

Traffic must be kept moving, but drivers must be allowed to stop for fairly long periods to visit, to shop, to transact business. Merchants must be allowed to load and unload trucks at their places and to offer their customers parking accommodations not too far from the store. All these factors must be weighed in determining a policy toward parking.

Years ago storekeepers stood firmly against any curtailing of the parking privilege at their doors; today they realize that allowance of parking may be a positive detriment to business. A survey in San Francisco revealed that only about 1 per cent of patrons drove to the store. Gradually, business groups are realizing that limited, unlimited or prohibited parking may best serve their interests.

Cities today, are trying to solve their parking difficulties in two major ways: by permitting parking on the public highway and regulating it as to place and time, and by barring standee vehicles from the street and causing them to be stored elsewhere.

Among the newest method, currently being tried in New York, is to allow parking only on one side of the street, and loading on the opposite side of the street. This has already met with criticism, opponents suggesting that, instead, the loading and parking be allowed on the same side of the street, leaving two or three lanes clear for through travel.

To meet the objections of business places and residences on opposite sides of the street, it is urged that parking and loading be permitted on the odd-numbered side of the streets on odd-numbered days, and on the other side on the even-numbered days. Paris for some time has used a similar plan.

Installation of parking meters is another device permitting the use of streets for parking, but at the same time curbing its abuse. The parking meter—charging five cents for half an hour or longer of parking at specified locations along the curb—has spread rapidly throughout the country. Unknown to motorists before May, 1935, it is now in use, to the number of nearly 9000, in a dozen cities, including Oklahoma City, believed the first to adopt parking meters; Houston, Fort Worth and El Paso, Texas; Kansas City, Mo.; Miami and St. Petersburg, Fla., and Toledo, Salt Lake City, Passaic, N. J., and Long Beach, Calif.

Opposition has developed against the parking meter, on the grounds that it does not add to the parking space available, it is an added burden on the motorist and it is inconvenient to those not having the proper change. Its defenders claim that thehre is little overtime parking where the meter is installed, that it makes it easier for the stranger in town to lodge his car near a hotel or restaurant, and it helps some stores and theaters by giving reasonable assurance to patrons that they will find curb space for their cars.

Some cities rope off or mark out sections in the middle of streets that may be used for parking; this works well where traffic is not heavy, though it increases the hazard by forcing car passengers to cross the street in going to and from their cars. Angle parking is popular with many small towns, but traffic authorities oppose this unless the street is sufficiently wide to permit the free movement of one line of traffic in each direction.

Many experts believe that only by abolishing the parked car from the streets can fundamental improvement be made. Any type of parking encroaches upon at least one lane of traffic, and double and triple parking, as often practiced, threatens to take the entire street area; hence, they argue, only by prohibiting parking—at least in congested sections—will the streets be left usable for moving traffic.

Naturally, provision for storing automobiles off the street must precede any such prohibition. Chicago accompanied its "no parking" rule in the Loop district by opening vacant lots to automobile parking, and later by new buildings constructed with ramps leading to a basement. A number of parking "hotels" have been erected in New York and Chicago, and changes in the zoning law to permit them in business and residential sections have been proposed in a number of cities.

Some engineers have suggested the building of vertical parking towers, and at least two types of these have been tried out experimentally. These provide for cradles, moving on chains, into which automobiles are driven, then carried aloft. Each "tenant" has a key to his "cradle," and by inserting the key in the mechanism may bring his car down in 30 seconds.

Another solution proposed would convert buildings for automobile storage without, however, hindering their use for shops and offices. Automobiles and trucks would be parked on roadways running around the inside of the building on all sides. The roadways would be flanked by sidewalks and by stores, in the manner of arcades. The roof would also be utilized for parking, and there would be separate ramps for vehicles.

One proposal is the building of subterranean parking places beneath park areas in congested districts. It is held that large cities, most of which have such park areas, could well support a scheme of this type.

In Private Hands at Present

Probably the chief supply of storage space for automobiles is coming—and will continue to come—from private individuals or firms. Large department stores and markets in Boston, Los Angeles and elsewhere are providing parking space in nearby garages or on their own property for the use of customers. Theaters, too, have met the need of offering parking facilities, and shopping centers of modern design—such as that at Radburn, N. J., "the town for the motor age"—provide parking facilities, off the street, in their layout.

The inner plaza for automobile parking is gaining popularity in California. Large office buildings in Los Angeles have been built with basements and sub-basements affording room for the parking of cars belonging to their occupants. In that city, as well as in New York, roofs have been used to some extent for parking.

Hand in hand with private enterprise has come a realization on the part of public officials that parking spaces on community land enhances the value of the automobile as a business adjunct in aiding the convenience of shoppers. Several smaller cities have installed municipal auto parks without the payment of a fee.

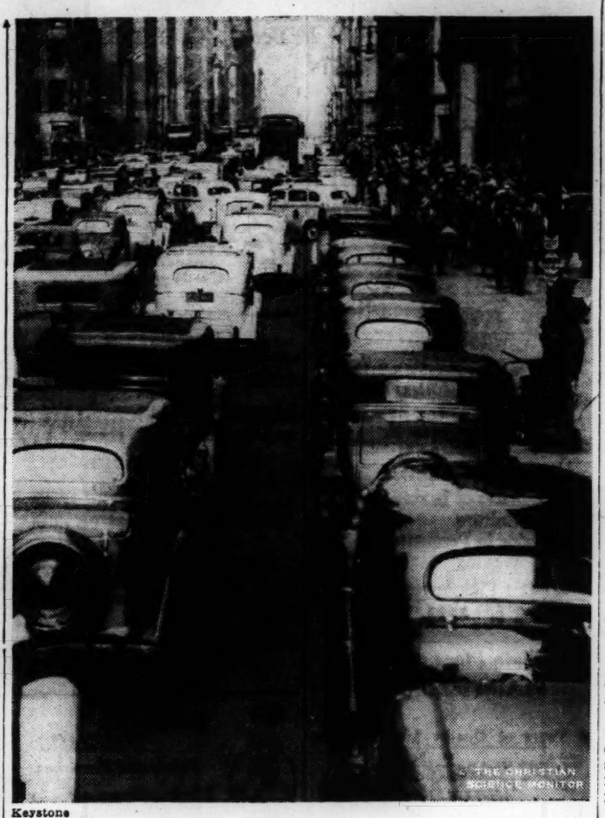
Like Railroad Terminals

City planners believe that the municipal parking field will play an increasingly important role in coming years. The auto park of the future may resemble a railroad terminal.

If street parking is prohibited, what will become of all the cars that are now parked on the city streets? Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Harvard University says:

"Those owners who feel that under the changed conditions it is not worth while to use their automobiles in the city, will resort to some other means of transportation.

"It is not impossible that prohibitive parking may not only work for a desirable release of storage space for moving traffic, but that it may bring about a restriction of the amount of traffic on the city streets by weeding out those vehicles which have no real business in the area."



Keystone

Where?

Potato 'Shower' Delays Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 — It rained potatoes on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks in North Philadelphia on Sunday morning, April 25, and with the permission—and even encouragement—of police and railroad authorities, men, women and children of the neighborhood scrambled down a 20-foot embankment and scooped the tubers up.

Two cars loaded with white and sweet potatoes in baskets, and a third carrying barreled potatoes—all on their way from Florida to Jersey City were derailed, although the engine and the rest of the 102-car train remained on the tracks. All four tracks of the Pennsylvania main line were blocked with the spuds and many trains were held up during the next two hours—including the Colonial Express from Washington to Boston, one section of which was delayed for 63 minutes and the other for 71 minutes.

Four wrecking crews, aided by vegetable loving residents, cleared the tracks. The potatoes were carted away in baskets, boxes, toy wagons and baby carriages.

New York Pries Grip of Usurers From Pay Checks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28 — Usurers who for years have made fat incomes by exploiting the financial problems of small-salaried persons were seen here today as having had much of the ground for their prosperity cut away by action of New York City to drive out loan sharks and reduce the practice of garnisheeing salaries.

Characterizing the city's attitude is the penalty imposed upon Abraham Horowitz, an itinerant "garnishee salesman," who today faces a three-year indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary upon the complaint of a half-dozen municipal employees appearing against him under the direcction of Assistant District Attorney James J. Wilson. The prisoner was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

While punishment meted out to Horowitz was the severest thus far imposed in the garnishee racket campaign, it was mitigated by the defendant's plea of guilty and a recommendation for clemency arising out of his aid in uncovering other usurers. Testimony in court showed that an employee of the sanitation department had paid nearly $500 to Horowitz in return for a loan of $200 and because of a confession of judgment signed in blank without proper explanation.

$25,000 Saving Weekly

In testifying before the Court of General Sessions in connection with the Horowitz case, Mr. Wilson remarked that to date the campaign against usurious practices had resulted in cancellation of $25,000 in weekly charges against salary checks of municipal employees and that he looked for an additional saving of $100,000 from the same source. It is estimated that 4000 persons in the public service have been victimized by usurers in recent years.

What has made the situation most unfortunate, in the view of public officials, is that many credit facilities have been provided for persons of small means and that resort to usurers is not necessary under present conditions. Loan offices regulated by the State provide personal credit for all, in addition to which employees of the City and its affiliated institutions have the privileges of a credit union.

Testimony in court has shown that interest charges of 1000 per cent sometimes were charged and that collections were enforced by strong-arm methods.

"Official" Protection

An enterprising loan shark was found to have complained to the police department that he was being followed by racketeers and employed the official protection thus given him to intimidate clients.

Operations of individual usurers in New York City have been so extensive that cases with from 12 to 200 complaints against a single defendant are held not to be uncommon.

While the seriousness of the situation has been known for a long time, routine prosecution has made little headway, and much of the progress made in cleaning out the loan sharks is said to have followed the anti-rackets drive.

Gross income from the usury racket was estimated two years ago to be $10,000,000 a year.

Telephone Company Rents Space for New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the $5,000,000,000 concern that operates most of the nation's telephones under the Bell system, has signed the first contract for space at the New York World's Fair of 1939 and is to have one of the largest exhibit buildings at the exposition, it was revealed here today. The structure is to be erected on a site of 3.2 acres, or somewhat less than a city block, near the axis of the fair grounds.

Underlying forces of electrical communications will be demonstrated by the telephone company through displays arranged by its engineers, according to Walter S. Gifford, president of the company. Mr. Gifford added that the hall would be surrounded by gardens.

Enforcement Held Best Way to Check Traffic Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—A decrease in accidents and motor vehicle fatality rates is possible in any American city if efficient and continuous law enforcement is adopted, a report issued by Northwestern University's Traffic Safety Institute, reveals. The analysis, based on a year-long study of enforcement activities in 78 cities, was financed by the Travelers Insurance Company.

An enforcement index was secured for each of the participating cities by obtaining the ratio of convictions for traffic violations to the number of personal injury accidents. As an example, a city which obtained 250 convictions in a month and which at the same time had 50 personal injury accidents would have an index of 5, which is considered fair.

Those cities which achieved an index of 10 or 12, the study shows, secured the maximum results from their law enforcement programs. Few, however, even approached this figure, and the average was 3.5. This, according to the report, "indicates a pressing need for a rather general improvement in enforcement throughout the country."

In an effort to find out whether a "tightening up" on the part of traffic officials would result in fewer fatal accidents, reports for both 1935 and 1936 were analyzed. It was found that as the enforcement index increases, the fatality rate decreases; and inversely, that a lowered index is accompanied by a higher fatality rate.

When Detroit, for example, cut its index in half, its rate rose from 18.3 (fatalities per 100,000) population to 21.4.

When Madison, Wis., increased its index 33 per cent, it cut its fatality rate in half.

Lakewood, Ohio, doubled its index and halved its fatality rate, and New York City increased its index from 5.1 and lowered its fatality rate from 13.3 to 10.6.

In 21 cities having average indices, there was a 23 per cent increase in the index for 1936 over 1935, and a 7 per cent decrease in the fatality rate.

"That efficient traffic law enforcement forms the basis for any effective accident prevention program has long been recognized," the report states. "Enforcement of the law will bring about reductions in accidents more quickly than either education or engineering, but equally important is the fact that accident record gathered by enforcement officers serve to guide not only the preventive enforcement program but also the educational and engineering programs as well.

"Experience has shown that to be effective, an enforcement program must be continuous and not sporadic, the officers must be fair, impartial and courteous; the traffic court must be willing to co-operate with the accident prevention efforts of the police, and the enforcement work of the police must be selective."

Selective enforcement, as explained by the report, means simply that the attention of the police is directed at violations which have been resulting in accidents at certain locations at certain times of the day and certain days of the week. It means also the best possible use of the available personnel in the traffic division.

As a by-product of the analysis, a separate report indicated a low percentage of ticket fixing. In all but a few instances percentages of arrests which resulted in convictions were good, indicating willingness of the courts to co-operate.

Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

to Vice-President Garner—both hit hard at boom conditions. But the Chief Executive did not miss the opportunity to refer obliquely to his Supreme Court plan. In running through the Attorney General's letter at his press conference, the President meaningfully stressed the phrase "as they have been construed by the courts," and emphasized that court interpretations have placed on the Government "impossible burdens of proof."

The Attorney General asks, in effect, for more teeth in new anti-trust laws. After investigating identical sealed bids received by governmental agencies from steel manufacturers, the Justice Department concludes that it has not produced "sufficient evidence admissible in civil and criminal litigations to make advisable proceedings in court or under the anti-trust acts, as they have been construed by the courts."

The remedy, he continues, lies for the present in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission. The basing-point system, upon which prices in the steel industry have been founded for some 40 years, affects the industry from top to bottom, and "the machinery of the courts is not geared to the handling of the social and economic factors necessarily involved."

President Promises Action

The final clause indicates the wide scope of the studies and recommendations that are proposed. While President Roosevelt did not appoint a study committee before leaving, he said with great firmness that steps would shortly be taken.

Similar points are involved in the President's letter objecting to the Miller-Tydings bill.

"The present nazard of undue advances in prices," said the President, with a resultant rise in the cost of living, makes it most untimely to legalize any competitive or marketing practice calculated to facilitate increases in the cost of numerous and important articles which American householders and consumers generally buy. "You will note that the Federal Trade Commission has made no study of the effect of resale price maintenance on consumers since 1929, but the commission does mention a reputable body of informed opinion to the effect that such control of resale prices would be harmful to the consuming public.

"Indeed, the commission says: 'There is great probability that manufacturers and dealers may abuse the power to arbitrarily fix prices by duly increasing prices, resulting in bitter resentment on the part of the consuming public, especially in this period of rising prices.'"

Meat in Cannon Proposal

To this background of anti-price rise activity, came the plan to withhold 15 per cent of all appropriations not legally obligated, in the expectation that President Roosevelt would be able to balance the 1938 budget with the economies. And to balance the budget, in the view of most economists, would be a powerful step against inflation.

Under the Cannon proposal, the 15 per cent cut would not apply to fixed charges and other items involving contracts between governments and citizens, and it would permit the Executive to transfer funds from agency to agency within a major department so as to avoid undue hardship.

Even a 10 per cent cut, it was estimated by Senator Byrnes, applying to some three and a half to four billions of appropriations, and hence would save over $350,000,000. The 1938 estimated deficit was $418,000,000, so the proposed horizontal percentage cut would come close to effecting a balance. Moreover, the congressional movement to cut down the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation is still strong, with the goal of $1,000,000,000 urged.

The flexible features of the Cannon plan appeal to administration experts here, who feel that real and wise economy can best come through exercise of presidential discretion, rather than by unilateral congressional action. They are not convinced that nominal economies in Congress would not be wiped out by specific appropriations later on. However, this competition between two branches of the Government for the privilege of cutting down expenses presents a novel and not unhopeful picture.

One-Room Schools in Iowa

About 75 per cent of Iowa's 12,279 public schools are the one-room rural type.

Family Films Rise to 42 P. C. With Council's Five-Year Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The number of "family" pictures produced and shown in moving picture theaters in the United States has climbed steadily in the last five years. Pictures that can be enjoyed by mother and dad, Bud and Nancy, are replacing the objectionable ones which used to monopolize the screen, it is learned here on the fifth birthday of the Better Films Council of Chicagoland.

Having set out with this very aim in view of "encouraging the production of more and better family pictures," the council now feels that some of its hard work in pre-viewing one picture after another week after week, and in keeping a watchful eye on what the producers are doing, has borne fruit.

At its birthday luncheon, held recently, the council gave three awards—one to the Fox Film Corporation in "recognition of their achievement in producing films rated for family showing," one to The Christian Science Monitor in "appreciation of its contribution in printing consistent and wholesome motion picture news and reviews," and one to the motion picture company which has made the greatest change in its production policy from objectionable films to those dramatizing splendid classic literature."

These three recognition awards fulfilled, in a way, the three aims which the council started out with when it was only a group of 13 members sponsored by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. It has grown to a council of 350 member delegates, representing approximately 100 organizations in the Chicago area, according to Mrs. Richard McClure, president.

The women began by forming previewing committees in downtown theaters. These committees sat through many moving picture showings, filled out rating sheets, and then published a bulletin which was sent out to member organizations announcing the type of picture, whether it was appropriate for the whole family, for adults, or for children. During the five years the committees have previewed 1270 pictures, have analyzed the motion picture output, analyzed the motion-picture industry, and made comparative evaluations of what various producers have accomplished, it was reported.

Tabulating all this information, the council concluded that over the five-year period in the total output of motion pictures the percentage of family pictures had risen from 25 to 42, it was explained. The council intends to continue to encourage the production of the picture which the family can enjoy in a body.

The second aim of the council, as stated in the formulative days, was "to foster better and more wholesome advertising and publicity." Mrs. McClure noted that the first piece of news about their organization five years ago was published in The Christian Science Monitor, and that it brought all kinds of inquiries from many parts of the country concerning their venture.

For later stories on their campaign and for the consistent and wholesome motion-picture news and reviews in the Monitor, she expressed the thanks of the council.

"In regard to the third aim of the council, which was "to build discriminating audiences," Mrs. McClure observed that in its first year, it found one company making 7 out of 15 pictures for adults only. Now that same company, she said, has produced excellent films, including "David Copperfield," "Tales of Two Cities," "Romeo and Juliet," "Treasure Island," and "The Good Earth."

But the work has just begun Recognizing the tremendous influence which movies have on children, the Council has been working for a long time on getting suitable pictures for children, and in having matinees at which children can have their special fun at the movies with the right kind of pictures.

An experiment begun nine weeks ago by a motion picture theater in Oak Park, Ill., at the encouragement of the Council was described. The theater invited 20 representatives of mothers' circles of the Parent Teacher Association to co-operate in selecting, advertising, and chaperoning the pictures which it would agree to show on Saturday afternoons just for children.

A preview is given each week, bulletins are sent to schools and the children are told of the program. Many of the youngsters are driven up to the theater, let out, and "checked" for the afternoon. Five or six mothers act as chaperones. At five o'clock all of those unaccompanied by grown people are invited to leave. Though this special matinee idea is quite satisfactory to both the parents and the children, it is still, after nine weeks of trial, not a financial success of the theater, it was reported.

Protests against the "double feature" have been registered by the Council. And the motion theater managers have heard the voice, it was said. But it seems that the managers do not like them any more than the people. Some patrons complain that they just get into the movie house, see the last 15 minutes of the picture they came especially to view, and then have to sit through one in which they are not interested before they get back to the beginning of the thread of the story they came to enjoy. But the managers, too, in many cases, have come to the conclusion that the "double" does not bring returns at the box office.

"Revivals" were urged by Prof. Fred B. Millett, of the University of Chicago. "Good movies come and then disappear at an appalling rate," said Professor Millett. "Unless one goes constantly, it is hard to catch up with the stream of new films. I would like to see some movie house adopt the plan of repeating good films for a long enough period until we can all catch up."

Between 85,000,000 and 100,000,000 people go to the movies once a week, it was estimated by Mrs. Helen Rand Miller, a teacher in the Evanston, Ill., High School, who is working with the National Council of Teachers in English, in a study of the effect of movies on high school students. Since so many people go to the movies and so many students spend so much time there, teachers have found it necessary to establish cinema clubs and picture criticism classes, so that youngsters can be guided in the thing they are going to do anyway, Mrs. Miller said.

"We have found that high school pupils want to know all about the motion-picture industry. We have studied their use of the movie magazines and find that very little is written about the things they want to know. They are interested in how people get into the movies, how they are hired, how they are paid, how they live, who is behind the pictures and how they are controlled."

Unicameral Plan Called Successful In First Session

LINCOLN, Neb., April 28 (AP) — The nation's only unicameral legislature neared the end of its first session today satisfied it can turn out in less time and at a cheaper rate as many laws as a two-house body.

Nebraska legislators, awaiting only a final committee report on the $50,000,000 biennial budget bill before adjourning, figured the change from bicameral sessions saved the state about $75,000.

Only scant and scattered opposition was heard to the unicameral experiment, sponsored by United States Senator George W. Norris. Most common criticism was directed at the length of the session. Leaders expect to quit within two weeks, or by the ninetieth legislative day.

Procedure and size also were involved in criticism by legislators. Senator John N. Norton, chairman of the legislative rules committee, has made numerous suggestions to remedy mechanical defects in the rules before the next session in 1939.

Some legislators favored an increase in membership to 60 from the present 43 while others, including Senator Charles A. Dafoe, administration spokesman, expressed the view it should be 30, the minimum fixed by the Norris amendment.

Senator A. L. Miller, western Nebraska first termer, contended the present size promotes "too much back scratching." He said, "We're all too friendly here; it's too easy to say you vote for my bill and I'll vote for yours."

Dr. John P. Senning, University of Nebraska political scientist, who aided a conference committee in fixing the number at 43, contended log-rolling existed regardless of the legislature's form or size.

Charge Plebiscite Frauds

MANILA, April 28 (AP)—Government officials said today complaints charging fraud in the registration of women for the women's suffrage plebiscite April 30 had been received from many districts and have been referred to prosecutors.

Local Classified

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PORTLAND—To let, attractive 9-room cottage, large fireplace, all modern conveniences, lovely location ocean front, $160 season; also 3-room bungalow, ocean front, $65 season. Geo. H. Briggs, Peaks Island, Portland, Me.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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INQUIRIES are invited from manufacturers seeking sales representation on Pacific Coast. T. E. PRINCE, Marketing Service, Russ Bldg., San Francisco.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five times; for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave., Dept. CS, New York.

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(Continued)

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Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

WE ARE ON LOCATION AT
South Burnett and Main Street
Good Values in Used Cars
GIBB CHEVROLET CO.
487 Main Street 374 Central Ave.

Joseph Sarl, Pres. John Magyar, Secy.
Main Street Pressing & Tailoring Co., Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
ESTABLISHED 1917
484 Main Street Orange 3-1141—1142

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

HOUSE CLEANING TIME Is Here
A little attention, at little cost, saves many dollars. We clean everything from rugs to gloves and DO IT RIGHT!
WON'T YOU TRY US?
Famous Cleaners & Dyers
11 Lincoln St. Tel. Orange 4-4809
Near Main
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Have You Tried the
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY SERVICE?
BACHELORS—try our fine
4 HOUR SERVICE
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST OR 4-7575

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

First House of Lanz Founded 1878
Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Silverware
Silversmiths Bldg. 15 Maiden Lane
Suite 501 REctor 2-2579

PHILIP SCHMIDT
ACME-CENTRAL UPHOLSTERY CO.
Interior Decorators
Custom Built Upholstery
Slip Covers and Drapes made to order
Furniture Repairing
405 Main Street OR. 5-3270

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

Gifts and Greeting Cards
For Mother's Day
The Little Gift House
415 Main St., ½ Block South of Sears

AYLWARD'S
Nuts and Candies
254 Main Street

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store

Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

IRVINGTON

Tel. ESsex 3-5481 John W. Rea
Experienced in all branches of Beauty Culture
Super Curline
Featuring a permanent, put in by live steam! Guaranteed
• SPECIAL •
We are giving a steamed oil treatment free with each Permanent!
This special good until June 1st.
—Open Friday Evening—
1039 Springfield Ave., Second Floor

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Industrial and Home Users find that NU-ENAMEL is Economical!
IRVINGTON COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Incorporated
1011 SPRINGFIELD AVE. E. S. 2-9659

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry's Hair Stylists
Creator of Coiffures
By Appointment Jo. Square 2-4545
910 Bergen Avenue (Room 206) Jersey City, N. J.

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N J.

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

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Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Rugs Insured While in Our Care
STORAGE
John Pearson, Pres.
Harry Kerrian, Mgr.
70 So. 8th St., Newark Market 3-2848

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Parson's Household Ammonia, 3 bottles 50c. Save price of one bottle.
Bread and Butter Pickles, 2 jars 33c.
Beech-Nut Peanut Butter, extra large jars, 2 for 45c; large jars, 2 for 35c.
177 Maplewood Ave. SO-2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST MO 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

PLUMBING and HEATING
Modernization Our Specialty
Latest Gas and Oil Heating Equipment, Ranges, Water Heaters and Refrigerators.
JERRE R. BLODGETT
58 Glenridge Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Telephone Glen Ridge 2-8485

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
Open up a Charge Account
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J. Phone Mont. 2-0510

Upholsterer and Interior Decorator
New Upholstered Furniture Made to Order in Any Style
Re-upholstering—Repairing—Polishing
Slip Covers and Draperies, Curtain Cleaning
FRED KULL
10 Grove Terrace, Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-3864-J

Freytag and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

Ask for our Kitchen Reminder
M. E. & W. E. FLINT
Butter, Eggs and Poultry
387 Orange Rd. Tel. Montclair 2-1022

MONTCLAIR INN
opp. Christian Science church
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
HOUSE GUESTS
Hillside Ave. Cor. St. Luke's Place
Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-2977

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

McBurney and Oakley
Personal Shoppers and Decorators
NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES
For Information Tel. Mont. 2-0080

Oriental Rugs and Plain Carpets
BUY NOW
C. M. Arslanian
25 So. Park Street Mtclr 2-6260
Washing and Repairing

Table Linens, Damask Cloths and Napkins, Embroidered Dinner Sets
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
THE LINEN SHOP, INC.
118 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Heating and Furnace Oils
A Complete Fuel Service
Authorized 'blue coal' distributor.
R. H. See Coal Co.
116 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-2121

MORRISTOWN

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS
WITTE-RICHARDS COAL COMPANY
EVERGREEN AVE. AND GEORGE ST.
Phone 40131

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

REGAN'S
HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Household, Hardware and Plumbing Supplies—Paints
307 Main Street Or. 3-5489

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
Tires - Batteries - Gas
Auto Supplies
Tel. SO. 2-4331
157 West So. Orange Ave.

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL.
Try our Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
STRAWBERRY ICE, STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY
16 MAIN STREET, WEST ORANGE
Or. 3-7948

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table

ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles
One Price 86.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

WESTERMAN'S
A Little Folks' Fifth Avenue—in the Heart of Paterson.
Infants' and Juveniles' Wear
Simplex-Flexies
99 Van Houten St., Just Off Main St.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address 265 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone PLfd. 6-8567
For prompt service and moderate prices consult us We dye shoes any color to match your gown.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 E. FRONT ST., opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PLFD. 6-2637

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

KOPPERS N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC. COKE
FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1911
For Holidays and Night Service
Call Plainfield 6- 0427-I 3614-R
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

THE VANITY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
209 East Fifth Street

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
Picture Framing
TEL PLFD 6-1707

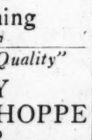
For "Millinery of Quality"
BEVERLY MILLINERY SHOPPE
INCORPORATED
187 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Stetson Hats Leighton Hats
"Exclusive With Us"

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
LILLIAN ABRAMS and CORA E. NEIGHBOR
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Landscaping
Shrubbery Designs
General Lawn Work
Fertilizers, Lawn Seed, Perennials
FRANK R. LORD
301 Larch Ave., Bogota Hack 2-7837-R

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

A. HANSEN
2 Overpeck Ave.
Hack. 3-1668


PAINTING DECORATING

FROCKS
Latest Prints and Solid Colors
Beautifully styled
Remarkably low priced
Park Sample Dress House
226 Main Street Hack 2-7157

ARONSON FUR SHOP
190 Main Street Hack. 2-8428
Fur Storage and Repairs

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
11 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Ridgewood 6-5040

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Mgr.
Our Spring Collection of Frocks includes
Kay Dunhill, Nelly Don, Hubrite and Queen Make
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

RUTHERFORD

Time to think of Palm Beach Suits and other Summer Clothing
WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
5-7 Sylvan St. Tel. RU. 2-1178

Mother's Day
"Say it with Flowers"
BORSCHNECK & NOTT
INCORPORATED
96 Park Avenue Ru. 2-1552

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD (Continued)

See J. O. ANGEL for

The Complete Car Completely New
LAIRD-JOHNSON, INC.
325 PARK AVE. RU. 2-2500

Gertrude R. Schampan
Formerly at 142 Park Avenue
NOW AT 126 PARK AVENUE
With an even greater variety of Gifts and Greeting Cards for all occasions.
A large selection of Mother's Day Cards and Gifts
MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 9TH
Telephone Rutherford 2-2046

TEANECK

TIRES BATTERIES
MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 CEDAR LANE TEANECK 6-5430
PHILCO RADIO
Sales and Service
"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"

WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4791

TRENTON

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
119 East Hanover Street
TRENTON, N. J. Ph. 5211

UNION CITY

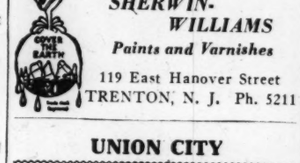
THE ROSE M. BOENING STYLE SHOP
Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel
Perfect Alterations Free
Clothes in the Ultra Modern Fashions
REASONABLY PRICED
650 Bergenline Avenue—Palisade 6-4089

WESTFIELD

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats - Poultry - Groceries
Fruits - Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK



PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
CHAS. O. JOHNSON & SONS
Nine Twenty Four Peach Street
Opposite The Lawrence
Invites you to see the Newest Creations
Latest Styles
Dresses—for every occasion
Spring Coats in Pastel Shades
Fur Storage
Fur Coat Repairs and Alterations at Reduced Prices During Summer Season
Phone 22-359 We will call

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

HARRISBURG

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Ardmore, Pa.
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats
for Women

McINTYRE'S
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
Salted Nuts, 89c lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

SOUSAN'S PHARMACY
8023 YORK ROAD ELKINS PARK, PA.
TOILETRIES — NOVELTIES
LUNCHEONETTE
8023 York Road

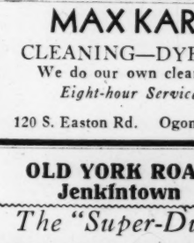
OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

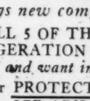
PARKDALE MARKET
57 HEINZ VARIETIES
Everything for the Table
We stock many Monitor-advertised items including
HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

MAX KARP
CLEANING—DYEING
We do our own cleaning
Eight-hour Service
120 S. Easton Rd. Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

The "Super-Duty"
FRIGIDAIRE
WITH THE METER-MISER
. . . brings new completeness
IN ALL 5 OF THE BASIC REFRIGERATION SERVICES you need and want in your home!
Greater PROTECT-ABILITY
Greater ICE-ABILITY
Greater STORAGE-ABILITY
Greater DEPEND-ABILITY
Greater SAVE-ABILITY
See the new instant cube-release in every ice tray.
Radios, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Roofing, Paints, Seeds and Garden Tools, Kitchenware.
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

WOMEN'S APPAREL


The Shop That Shops for You!
Ogontz Laundry

We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote Ogontz 3290

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156
daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
The Ideal Pearl Restringing Co.
GRACE A CLYMER
PEARL NECKLACES RESTRUNG
Jewelry Repairing
Expert Oriental Knotting, 75c, $1.00
Pearl Restringing Plain Restringing, 50c
while you wait. Beaded Bags Repaired
115 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859
Philadelphia, Pa.

Anna Perrin
Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves Phone Ger 5812

THE CAKE BOX
Cakes and Pastries that are different
Strictly homemade products of highest quality
Orders taken for all occasions
105 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

William HASSINGER
Anna
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

W. RALPH BECK
Associated with John H. Beck
6th and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PHONE GRANT 3728 HAZEL 4367
Rugs - Carpets - Linoleum
Domestic and Oriental Rugs Cleaned and Repaired

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

PRINTZESS COATS
for Women and Misses
Featured Exclusively, in Reading, at
POMEROY'S

AWNINGS
Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
W. S. STRAUSE
SHILLINGTON PHONE 28751

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Have You Tried SAYLOR'S "Improved" Mayonnaise?
Delicious on Salads, Sardines, Tomatoes, etc. . . .15c ½ pt. Jar—29c a pt. Jar.
SAYLOR'S
4th and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

SCRANTON

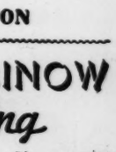
SAUL RUBINOW Printing
334 Adams Avenue Phone 8553

Narish Service Station
North Main Ave. and Green Ridge St.
Richfield Gas and Oil
Goodyear Tires
Edison Batteries
Ask for a "Magic Seal". It costs nothing—Saves you money.

J. RONALD FULLER
531 Connell Bldg.
Representing
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
Life Assurance
TEL. 3-1286

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

An Old Favorite
BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Select Fruit Market
We are featuring a large selection of
Fresh Dressed Poultry and First Class Meats
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

CHAS. E. DUFF

PAINTING AND DECORATING
721 Maple Street
Phone Coraopolis 736
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

SWARTHMORE

BUILDERS
Alterations and Repairs
Painting
GEORGE GILLESPIE & Co.

KELVINATOR
SALES and SERVICE
COMMERCIAL SERVICE on All Makes
All Del. Co. Toll Calls Paid
CHAS. R. CHAPMAN, Mgr.
25 W. Roland Ave. Chester 8521

Join Our
Purpose Club
Swarthmore National Bank and Trust Company
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.

For That Party
Abbott's De Luxe Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
Phone 857 We Deliver

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Bleaching Dyeing
Expert Permanent Waving
By Efficient Hairdressers
203 McClatchy Bldg. 69th and Market Sts.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

LEWIS BROS.
Now located at
2223 Garrett Rd., Drexel Park
Upper Darby
PRIME MEATS
FRESH DRESSED POULTRY
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Phones: Blvd. 673 — Clearbrook 588

YORK

Store and Protect Your Furs and Coats
in
York's Most Modern and Largest Cold Storage Vault on the Premises.
Recently Enlarged - Moderate Prices
York Fur Shop 31 N. George St.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Asbury Park, N. J., reader shares the following bit of comment, signing it in puzzleistic fashion:

NSUDNAYKU KFZE AS IXJZS, Y ERDXX OS FOSAYSKW DKA RDQS FKS. YW YE D TXJS WF ZM RFZS WFCK. — HSNESM TFDEW.

Factual Figuring

To the number of states which border on Tennessee —— add the number of letters in the name of the largest river in the United States ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the island which is located just off the toe of Italy's boot ——; multiply by the number of British food ships which recently ran the Spanish insurgent blockade and reached Bilbao ——, and divide by the general rate of postage on a 1-ounce letter in the United States ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Another New Jersey reader suggests changing LAMP to BULB in 7 moves. And by way of making the change complete, how about LAMP to WICK in 5 moves?

What Number?

What number, when divided by 4, gives the same result as when 4 is subtracted from the number?

Hotels of the World

While en route from Durban to Bombay, a reader of this column drew up the following list of prominent cities all over the world, and their leading hotels, in a more or less mixed condition. The first is indicated correctly. Can you properly arrange the others?

1	Shanghai	Shepheards	
2	Tokyo	Carleton	
3	Cairo	Cathay	1
4	London	Taj Mahal	
5	Johannesburg	Waldorf-Astoria	
6	Singapore	Des Indes	
7	Bombay	Royal Hawaiian	
8	Batavia	Imperial	
9	New York	Savoy	
10	Honolulu	Raffles	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Hyssop

There is considerable uncertainty as to the identity of the plant which is described in the Bible as "hyssop," though it is evident from I Kings 4:33 that it grew readily among the stones of a wall; and some scholars contend that it was a species of Marjoram, which had a number of "straight, slender, leavy stalks" growing from a single root and so would be very suitable for the purpose of sprinkling, for which it seems to have been chiefly used.

Thus we find that the elders of Israel were commanded to take a "bunch of hyssop" which was to be dipped in the blood of the paschal lamb and used for sprinkling the door posts of their dwellings (Ex. 12:22); while hyssop is again mentioned in Leviticus 14, where it is evidently to be used for sprinkling during the ceremony of pronouncing the cleansing of a leper.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

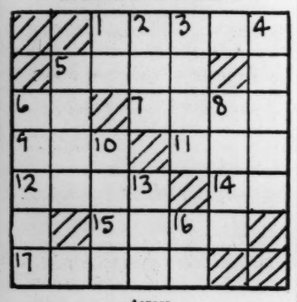
Emergency Brakes

Sometimes when an emergency brake has been applied with too much vigor, it becomes locked. The writer had this happen once on the up-grade of a long, steep hill when he was stopped midway by traffic lights.

When the lights again turned green, the emergency brake was locked. A large truck finally drew alongside and the thoughtful driver said, "Press down on the foot brake —that will release the emergency." It did, and I was able to proceed, thereby freeing the line of cars which had been bottled up behind me.

Miss A. M. Y., New York.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Lips
5—Strong liking
6—Musical note
7—Wild ox
9—Nooks
11—Scotch cap
12—To refuse executive approval
14—Sun-god
15—God of love
17—More modern

Down

1—Interjection
2—humming-bird
3—Crooked
4—Lizard
5—Smooth
6—Adversary
8—Propelling implements
10—Let it stand!
13—Metal
16—Conjunction

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

Democracy

Democracy is a growth, not an invention; a life, not a machine; an effect, not a cause. It is a stage of development. It comes, like manhood, as the fruit of youth. Immature people cannot have it. Democracy is conduct, and its only stable foundation is character. America is not free because she is a democracy—she has democracy because she is free.—Woodrow Wilson.

Daily Anecdote

Investment

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, at a dinner in London, related a bantering conversation which he once had with a $10-a-week actor who was in the cast of one of his plays. The young chap laughingly suggested that the two agree to divide their incomes with each other for the rest of their lives.

Naturally, Sir Arthur refused such a ridiculous offer. He admitted later that he regretted having made the refusal. The $10-a-week youngster was Charlie Chaplin.

What They Say

Inspiration

"The uninitiated imagine that one must await inspiration in order to create. That is a mistake. I am far from saying that there is no such thing as inspiration, quite the opposite. It is found as a driving force in any kind of human activity, and is nowise peculiar to artists. But that force is only brought into action by effort, and that effort is work."—Olin Downs.

Thinking

"Thinking is the hardest work there is, which is the probable reason why so few engage in it."—Henry Ford.

Wisdom

"The wise man is he who knows the relative value of things."—Dean Inge.

Quotation for Today

SUCH as are thy habitual thoughts, so also will be the character of thy mind. —MARCUS AURELIUS.

Monitor Camera Club's All-Nature Section

The Above Photographs of Trillium, Butterfly and Flowers, and Busy Squirrel Are by Francis Smith, Seattle; Photograph in Lower Left of Milkweed Is by J. B. McCracken, Portland, Maine

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

F's and G's

A game for music lovers! As guests arrive they are asked to go to the piano and take one of the small pieces of manuscript which the hostess has put there. Half of these manuscripts consist of the first line of some popular song, in the key of F; the other half the first line of a different song, in the key of G. This divides the guests into sides, and there then follows a hilarious attempt to sing both songs at the same time. The side that remains in tune the longest is the winner. This game may be played again and again, using different songs, of course.

D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

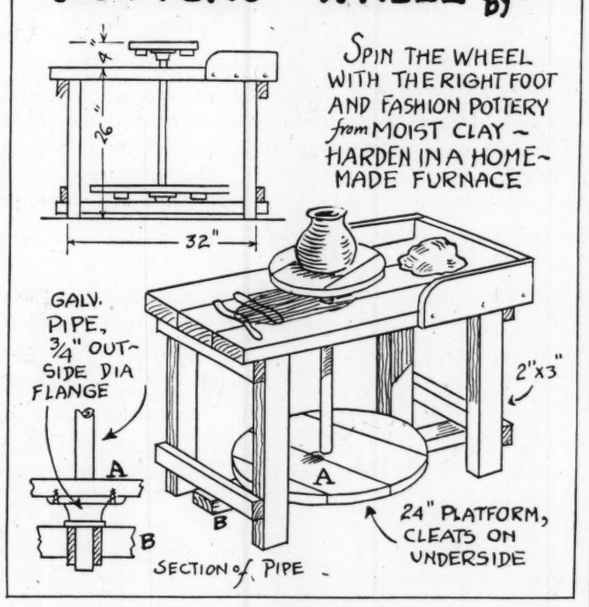
Memphis Commercial Appeal: "What is the fireman's first duty at a fire?" asked a civil service examination in Des Moines. One fellow said, "Put out the fire," and if he didn't get 100, he should have.

Los Angeles Times: Among the other crying needs of the day, as newspaper readers may have noted, is a march to end one way or the other all marches on Madrid.

Detroit News: Rugged individualism may be fading out, but we can't be sure. A photo showing John L. Lewis, Frank Murphy and Walter Chrysler needs no cut line.

Make It Yourself

POTTER'S WHEEL by Sib~


SPIN THE WHEEL WITH THE RIGHT FOOT AND FASHION POTTERY from MOIST CLAY ~ HARDEN IN A HOME-MADE FURNACE
26"
32"
GALV. PIPE, 3/4" OUTSIDE DIA FLANGE
A
B
2"x3"
24" PLATFORM, CLEATS ON UNDERSIDE
SECTION of PIPE

Beauty and Order

Everything that is beautiful is orderly, and there can be no order unless things are in their right relation to each other.—Robert Henri.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Hand-Painted Buttons

A young woman with artistic ability purchased some large smooth-finished wooden buttons and painted attractive and pert-looking flapper faces on them with colored enamels. These buttons she used on a woolen sports dress.

The buttons were so unusual and lent such interest to the dress, that friends soon began to ask her to paint some for them. She made considerable money in this way—turning out all kinds of painted buttons. On buttons for children's clothes she painted faces of animals and nursery rhyme characters.

She was kept steadily busy at this work, and later sold buttons in great quantities to shops and department stores, as well as to makers of children's clothes.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

For the Scrapbook

Politeness

There is no policy like politeness, since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed.—Magoon.

Fear

Superstition is a senseless fear of God; religion the intelligent and pious worship of the deity—Cicero.

Blindfolded

In all times self-love has blinded the wisest.—Villefre.

In Lighter Vein

Applause!

A commercial traveler put up for the night at a small country inn. In the breakfast room the following morning he was asked by the landlord how he had enjoyed the cornet-playing in the next bedroom during the night.

"Enjoyed it!" was the reply. "I should think not, indeed! Why, I spent half the night pounding on the wall to make that fellow stop."

"I'm afraid there's been a misunderstanding," said the landlord, stiffly. "The cornet player told me that the person in the next room applauded him so heartily that he played every piece he knew five times over."—Tit-Bits.

The Last Resort

In his announcement one Sunday morning the vicar regretted that money was not coming in quickly enough—but he was no pessimist.

"We have tried," he said, "to raise the necessary money in the usual manner. We have tried honestly. Now we are going to see what a bazaar can do."—Tit-Bits.

Good Recommendation

Mistress (engaging new cook): "I want to tell you that my husband is very fussy about his food."

Cook: "Oh, I understand, ma'm. My husband was just the same. Nothing I ever cooked seemed to suit him."

Safe

"I need five bucks and I don't know where to get it."

"I'm glad of that. I was afraid you thought you could get it from me."—Bill Farnsworth in New York Evening Journal.

Ancient

First Student: "I wonder how old Miss Jones is."

Second Student: "Quite old, I imagine; they say she used to teach Caesar."—Unidentified Clipping.

Trying It for Size

A popular referee was at a charitable boxing display, and appeared for the first time in evening clothes. When the first bout was due, he went into the ring and, with arms outstretched, turned slowly to secure silence.

As a deep hush settled over the audience, a cockney voice cried out: "It fits all right, Bert, what about buying it?"—Montreal Star.

The Old Problem

The little girl returned home from school and said to her mother: "Oh, we had a lovely lesson all about some people named Adam and Eve, and they lived ever so happily in the Garden of Eden until the servant arrived."—Unidentified Clipping.

Odds and Ends

Britain's Housing

Britain is building a series of apartment houses shaped like the famous Egyptian Pyramids. More light will be available, and each floor can have a balcony open to the sun and air.

Last Fall

In New York City the sanitation department used its mechanical snow removal equipment for an unusual purpose—for gathering leaves off the streets.

Large Fuel Bill

Fuel for a large ship like the Queen Mary costs about $80,000 for a round trip between Britain and the United States.

Moons of Mars

The two tiny moons of Mars were mentioned by Swift in his Gulliver's Travels 150 years before they were actually discovered.

Rare Metals

Meteorites contain large amounts of gallium and germanium, metals that are rare on earth.

In Bermuda

The population of Bermuda consists of 12,000 whites and 18,000 Negroes.

Diesel Taxis

Amsterdam has now introduced diesel-driven taxis in its streets.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Regarding noms de plume, I shall be obedient and have one. It is a clue to my home town.—Jersey Coast.

Factual Figuring: 8 (Ky., Va., N. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Ark., Mo.) plus 11 (Mississippi) minus 6 (Sicily) times 3, divided by 3 (3 cents) equals 13

Letter Changing: Lamp, lame, tame, tale, tall, ball, bull, bulb. Lamp, lame, lace, lack, lick, wick.

What Number?: 5⅓.

Hotels of the World: Shanghai—Cathay; Tokyo—Imperial; Cairo—Shepheards; London—Savoy; Johannesburg—Carleton; Singapore—Raffles; Bombay—Taj Mahal; Batavia—Des Indes; New York—Waldorf-Astoria; Honolulu—Royal Hawaiian.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Untold Tales

(Beverly Hills Citizen)

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Reading headlines about violence and crime, one is likely to get a disproportionate idea of the good and bad in human nature. Man's misdeeds become news, because they are recorded in the courts. His good deeds get into print only when some writer happens upon them by chance.

An editor of a small paper in Oregon the other day printed a story about human kindness—one he had drawn from a shabby-looking old man on a bus. The man, 75 and penniless, was a farmer en route from Missouri to the home of friends on the Oregon coast. But let the editor tell it:

"Two days ago the man caught a freight train from Sacramento for the north, and crawling into an open box car, went to sleep. When he awoke around Dunsmuir, he was literally frozen stiff. He tried to move, but couldn't, and finally got up enough strength to cry out for help.

"Fortunately, the train had stopped, and through an open door one of the brakemen heard him. The brakeman picked up the man, and carried him up to the engine, where he was laid on the fireman's seat, covered up, and allowed to thaw out. He was given a hot drink and some doughnuts, and stayed in the warm cab until Klamath Falls was reached. That isn't all.

"After a consultation among the brakeman, fireman, engineer and conductor, these busy working men made up a purse out of their own spare cash and bought this old tramp (for that is the way he would be classified), a bus ticket to Corvallis!"

Crime and violence are recorded and become news. But every day in the drama of life there are scores of untold tales about acts of kindness, about sympathy and the help people give to those less fortunate.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Records of a Committee

Question: (a) Will you please give me a form as secretary of a lecture committee for my record of minutes? Do I stand when reading them? Do I sit to the right or left of chairman? Do I record only what is done, not what is said? It seems difficult to separate them.

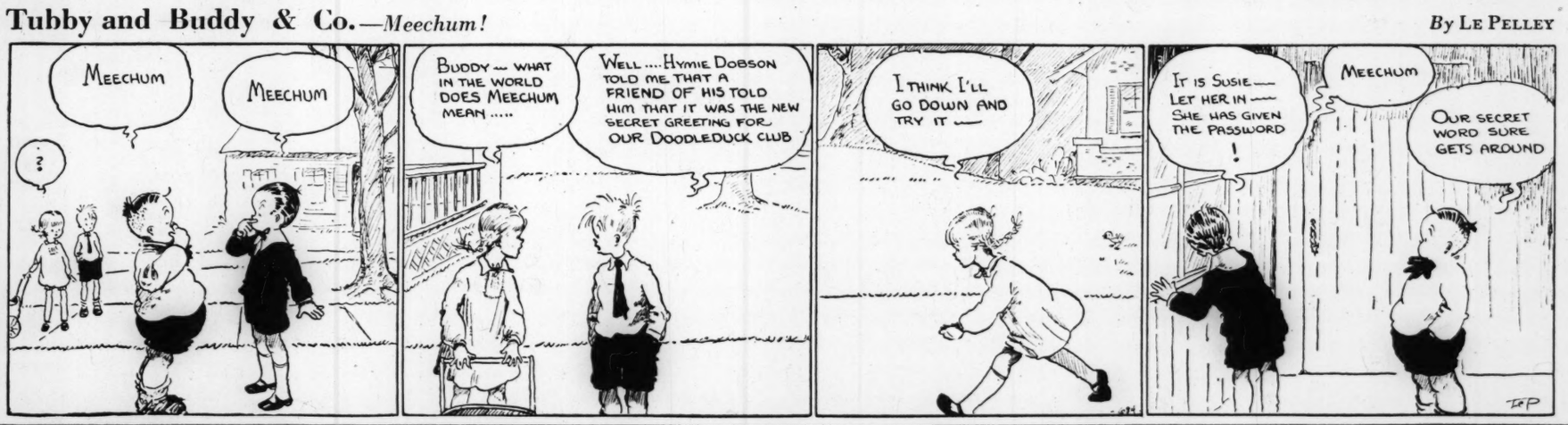
(b) I am also treasurer of the Advertising Information Committee. Please give me a form to send to the board. Do I say expenditures or disbursements? Do I sign my name?

Answer: (a) Unless the bylaws of the parent organization so require, a committee does not keep a permanent record of its proceedings. As a rule the chairman keeps such memorandums as are needed. A standing committee or a special committee which holds several meetings may find it advisable to choose a secretary; but this secretary as a rule merely keeps memorandums of what is done so as to enable the committee to continue its work at the next meeting. They should not be regarded as minutes; that is, they should not be read and approved at the next meeting, nor is it necessary to copy them in a book which is preserved. They are temporary memorandums which are destroyed when no longer needed for reference. In a small committee it is not essential for a member to rise when speaking.

(b) The treasurer of the committee reports to the committee, and in turn the committee reports to the board. The question of who signs the report to the board is one for the committee to decide. Usually it is signed by the chairman of the committee; but of course the committee may authorize another member to sign. A financial report falls into two main divisions, receipts and disbursements. The former shows the balance from the previous report and the total receipts since; which, added together, make the total funds available. The latter shows all disbursements, and the total amount, giving the balance on hand after making the disbursements indicated.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Meechum!*

By LE PELLEY


MEECHUM
MEECHUM
?
BUDDY — WHAT IN THE WORLD DOES MEECHUM MEAN .....
WELL ... HYMIE DOBSON TOLD ME THAT A FRIEND OF HIS TOLD HIM THAT IT WAS THE NEW SECRET GREETING FOR OUR DOODLEDUCK CLUB
I THINK I'LL GO DOWN AND TRY IT —
IT IS SUSIE — LET HER IN — SHE HAS GIVEN THE PASSWORD !
MEECHUM
OUR SECRET WORD SURE GETS AROUND
TAP

Animal Town—*Meeting Mrs. Bigears Elephant*

By DUMMER

ANIMAL TOWN
OUR ANIMAL AVIATORS LAND IN THE JUNGLE, AND MEET MRS. BIGEARS ELEPHANT AND HER YOUNG SON
SURE THING, HE WILL
DO YOU SUPPOSE YOUR BABY WOULD GIVE US A RIDE, MRS. ELEPHANT ?
THE ANIMAL TOWNERS SEEM TO THINK THEY WOULD LIKE A RIDE, BUT MRS. ELEPHANT IS TOO HIGH UP
NOW MY SON GIVE THESE NEW ANIMAL FRIENDS A NICE RIDE
YES MAMMA
WELL! IT LOOKS NOW, AS IF A VERY FINE JUNGLE RIDE WAS ABOUT TO START
ONE KISS, WAS OUR DOWNFALL ALL RIGHT
OH MAMMA I WANT TO KISS YOU GOODBYE
WHAT'S THIS? BABY WISHES TO KISS HIS MAMMA, AND LOOK WHAT HAPPENS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Court and Constitution

2. The Monitor's Position

IN THE first of these discussions we concluded that the most essential ingredient was a prayerful, humble desire to find right solutions for America's constitutional problems. The need for this healing attitude has grown no less. For with the close of Senate hearings on the court-enlarging plan the trench warfare of congressional debate has gone even further underground. The deadlock of conflicting purposes appears to be hopelessly hardened. More than ever is there need for a willingness to lay aside prejudice and preconception and lift the discussion above personalities and partisanship.

That approach should permit us to see that the great constitutional questions have been precipitated primarily by great social and economic changes. Centering attention on persons or parties, we shall miss the essence of the problems and fail to find genuine solutions. Support of or opposition to the President's personality is no adequate test of the wisdom of any constitutional change. Thousands who have followed the President on other issues are not following him in his present plan. This newspaper has applauded many of his humanitarian aims and several of his recovery measures have fitted our concept of wise public policy; his court proposal seems to us unwise public policy.

Nor is the issue a partisan one. It is true that we have heard of no Republican rushing forward to help the President, and some seem more interested in opposing him than in safeguarding judicial independence. But the court plan is neither traditional Democratic doctrine nor platform plank. And today twenty-eight Democratic Senators are lined up against it. The Monitor's survey of newspapers which supported the Democratic ticket in the presidential election showed a strong majority, including many southern papers of unquestioned party standing, now in opposition. The Monitor, already independent, is no less objective now.

This newspaper has advocated better labor conditions and has recognized that sweatshop competition between the states requires some wise regulation by federal power. We have favored federal control of child labor and federal action to support collective bargaining. We have not failed to attack selfish and monopolistic business. We felt that as a temporary measure AAA was justified, we supported the SEC, we welcomed the Supreme Court decision on TVA and hope the court will approve social security on a federal basis. We have repeatedly pointed out that the nation has economic problems on a national scale which the National Government must be empowered to deal with.

On such questions, however, the Monitor's position is determined by its fundamental attitude. It looks for reform first of all in the thinking of the individual. As better concepts of God and man prevail, moral and material standards are raised, better government and better business, higher codes of social justice and cooperative liberty come naturally and permanently into experience. Therefore we place our reliance on reform achieved by education and free discussion. Passing a law is not enough, although Americans often seem to think so. Law must have the understanding and active support of the people. That is why democracy is best; that is why constitutional changes which can be achieved by amendment, with full opportunity for understanding and agreement, should not be made by short cuts.

We believe some of the legislation required to give the National Government more power requires changes in the Constitution to make it legal and sure beyond a doubt. We do not believe those changes can be rightly or permanently achieved by enlarging the Supreme Court. In our view, the President's method of changing the Constitution violates its spirit. It seeks by congressional and executive action to impel a certain judicial interpretation of the basic law instead of making necessary changes by amendment. It is just as obedient to the letter but just as alien to the spirit of the Constitution as if Congress refused to appropriate for government expenses or the President failed to appoint necessary officials.

The Monitor will not content itself with opposing this method of achieving necessary constitutional reforms. It recognizes the obligation to present alternatives. It will discuss the main proposals for amendment so far put forward by others and present its own views in subsequent editorials under this general heading.

Holding Down Prices

WORD from Washington that the Administration will support congressional move for a general 15 per cent curtailment of Government expenditures for the coming fiscal year is good news. Combined with the President's latest warning against excessive price increases and several co-ordinate steps by federal agencies to tighten up anti-monopoly laws, it promises needed action to check threats to recovery.

The Administration has shown several signs of being awake to the danger from monopoly prices. The President's request now that Congress make further study before approving the Miller-Tydings bill, which would permit the fixing of resale prices, comes right on top of a new drive against the aluminum trust and Attorney General Cummings's statement urging strengthening of the Sherman Act.

How much will come of these moves is not clear. The task of curbing monopoly and monopolistic price controls in America today is tremendous. The national economy has developed so many rigidities, so many areas of fixed prices and restricted competition, that a sharp return to free competition seems impossible. Large corporations are not the sole sinners. Labor unions also operate to control supplies and raise the price of labor. Farmers organize for the same purpose.

And many of these endeavors have the help of Government. Tariffs facilitate manufacturing monopolies. The Wagner Act facilitates collective bargaining by workers for higher wages, which are translated into higher prices to the consumer. The Soil Conservation Act restricts farm supplies.

Many of these efforts are supported by sincere and appealing arguments. Many producers are threatened by unfair competition. Others wish to stabilize prices. Some wish only to gain equality with other protected economic groups.

The total result, however, is to leave consumers as about the only unprotected group in the national economy and to open the door to unjustified price gauging and controls which if generally practiced will lead quickly to another depression. The trouble is that all restrictions on production reduce the only ultimate material wealth—wealth in goods—and increased prices for certain groups often mean fewer supplies for the community as a whole.

Every check possible on increased prices—particularly price increases in special areas—is needed. The President's warnings seem to have some effect. More vigorous anti-trust investigations by the Federal Trade Commission and prosecution by the Department of Justice may help—although this is an old game which today seems pretty hopeless. Sharp reductions in tariffs and easing of restrictions on farm production would do much more. And the move to cut government expenses should not be left out of account, for taxes and a deficit-born fear of inflation are definite factors in price rises. Most of all an awareness by the public is needed.

Peace for Spain

THE statement by Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Minister, in the House of Commons, to the effect that the United Kingdom is prepared to support a movement for peace in Spain, opens the door to possibilities well worthy of further exploration. "If ever this country can make a contribution to bring this conflict to an end," Mr. Eden said, "that contribution will not only be readily but eagerly made." The eagerness can only be increased by the deliberate slaughter of civilians in an air raid at Guernica.

Significance is given to this statement by developments in other directions. It is creditably reported Italy and Germany are weary of supporting the insurgents.

The time for an active peace move is clearly approaching. Such a move might be a means of enabling Germany and Italy to withdraw from inconvenient commitments in Spain, as well as of affording relief to the Spanish belligerents.

Now that the British Government has declared its willingness to support such a development, it is not too much to hope that France, Germany, Italy and Russia may fall into line. The accomplishment of what all folk of good will desire should not be beyond the resources of international diplomacy to bring about.

Diplomat as Underdog

A FRENCHMAN has conceived the idea of a trade union for diplomats. It is a movement that may well spread to other countries; and before long an International Federation of Diplomats may become a body to be reckoned with.

What it will be pledged to obtain for its members one does not yet know: Will it be higher pay, shorter hours, or better working conditions? There is much, indeed, under the last heading that calls for reform. The federation could hardly be blamed if it demanded a more peaceful atmosphere for its men and less truculence, as well as a better understanding of the difficulties, from some employers.

In the event of these demands not being granted, however, it is not easy to see what steps the federation could take to enforce them. A general strike might lead to the employment of untrained "blacklegs," or strikebreakers, whose clumsiness would jeopardize peace, and with it the whole future of the trade. A local sit-down strike, engineered at an international conference, would probably pass unnoticed. Furthermore, it cannot be denied that the use of "direct action," in any degree, would, in the circumstances, be a betrayal of professional methods.

Whatever be the outcome, one wishes these skilled workers well. The cynic who defined international arbitration as "the substitution of many burning questions for a smoldering one" has long since been refuted. But until such conflagrations are quite extinguished, we are much beholden to our corps of firemen.

M. Siegfried's Canada

Book News of the Day

AS A Canadian of three or four generations on both sides and one who thinks he knows his country's past and present fairly accurately, I opened André Siegfried's CANADA (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3) with considerable misgiving. A foreigner's impressions and conclusions, while they may be intensely interesting to a native, often cause him to smile. In this case I was happily disappointed. His recording of facts, geographical, demographical and economic, in the first three parts, and his interpretation of them in their political significance in the fourth part, is so clearly and simply done as to impress the reader afresh with the unique aspects of Canada's position among the nations of the world.

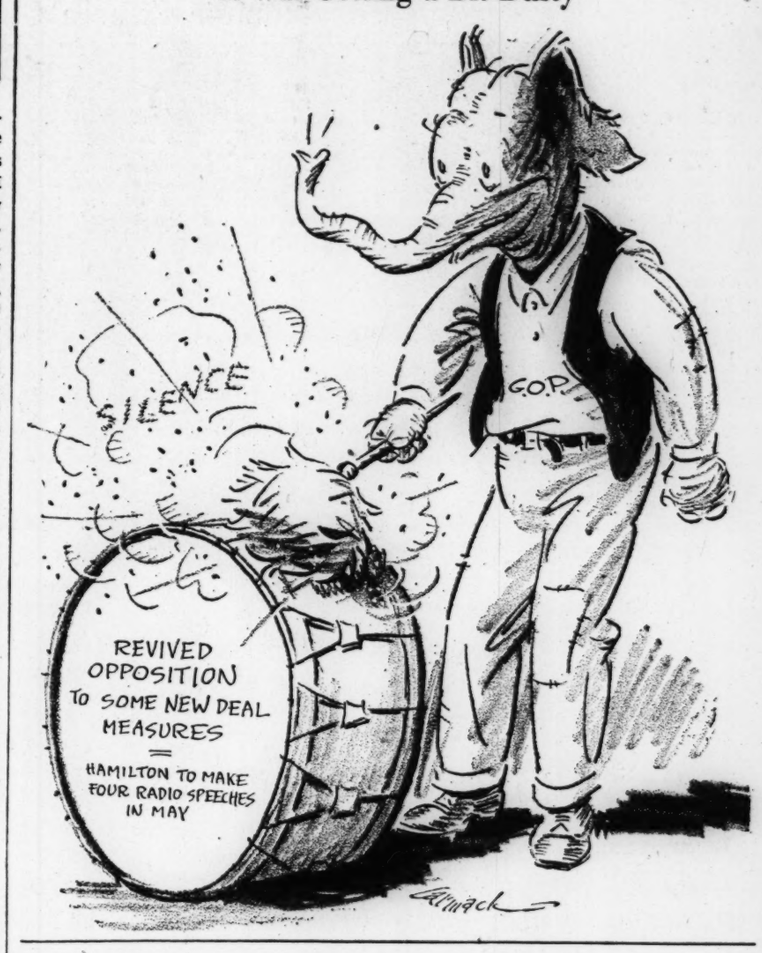
This position—so ably presented by this professor of political science at the École Libre in Paris—may be defined briefly as: An independent British nation allied by blood and sentiment with the British Crown; an independent North American nation allied by tongue, proximity, business, culture and common interests with the United States; a bi-partite nation, with a distinct cleavage along racial, religious and national lines and yet politically homogeneous and indissoluble; a people whose mind is engrossed with itself and its neighbor but whose heart's in the highlands, in Dublin, Charing Cross and Paris; a numerically small nation yet wielding immense influence as interpreter and unifier of the English-speaking world.

Under the continuous, powerful and sometimes conflicting influences of Great Britain and the United States it is nothing less than remarkable, thinks the author, that Canada has developed a robust individuality that is neither English nor of the United States but can understand and talk the language of both—is distinctly "British North American." He sets it down to the "pull" of British sentiment eastward and of continental exigencies southward and declares that "the combination of these two elements is essential to the political existence of Canada, for her independence is made up of the equilibrium which results from this double dependence." Another essential, and one even more difficult of attainment, is the creation of a Canadian culture, of which M. Siegfried says that "if it does not come into being, either because it is sterilized by tradition, choked by provincialism or absorbed by Americanism, then the work of political creation which has now reached fruition may perhaps prove to be insufficient to assure the country's true independence."

It is safe to assert that Canadians themselves will laugh at such misgivings. They think they have an art and literature as much their own as is their government and, though more gradual in self-expression, as inevitable in their growth as are the art and literature of the United States. Their fears that they will ever be "absorbed by Americanism" are long dead. "Provincialism" and "tradition" are fast disappearing before present-day realities. Canada's part in the British Commonwealth of Nations and in their relationship to the United States, in international trade and diplomacy, in defense of democratic ideals and freedom of conscience, is growing ever more definite and vital. M. Siegfried's impartial review will tend to make this point more clear to bi-lingual Canada and to the world at large.

LLOYD ROBERTS

It Was Getting a Bit Dusty



Naturalist of Jerry Jingle Notch

NO STRACHEY, no Maurois will sift the voluminous notes in the old-fashioned house in Vista Street. Neither biographer nor publisher will think of him in terms of reader interest or royalties. But his name will be spoken with affection by hundreds of men and women whom he has taught to listen for the veery in Jerry Jingle Notch.

At this time of year, when the redwing blackbird creaks its "ok-kalēē" above the parched rushes of the Mystic fens, I half expect to receive a post card bearing a neat pen-and-ink drawing of a trailing arbutus blossom, an announcement that the Nature Club will meet at six-thirty next Sunday morning, at the intersection of the Middlesex Fells; and the graceful copperplate signature—Fred H. C. Woolley. A verse from Whittier, a line from Thoreau, comes to me through the years, in the neatly hectographed outlines of the Nature Club announcements which it frequently enriched.

It was Mr. Woolley who gave me my first real glimpse of America. He showed me a grove of dogwood in May, an enchanted and enchanting circle of the flowering cornel; and the secret spot in the Medford woods where the yellow, dogtooth violet comes in spring. In our informal little club over which he presided the youngest members were Boy and Girl Scouts, young people whose parents expressed constant amazement at the eager way in which they would rise at five or six in order to accompany the modest, white-haired student of nature on a ten-mile walk before breakfast. Earnestly they jotted words in their notebooks while the man who had begun his observations more than sixty years before, shared his knowledge concerning a plant of Solomon's seal, a stalk of jewel weed, a bed of wild strawberries, the haunt of a ruby-throated kingfisher, the plaintive call of a phoebe.

Perhaps it was around the fireplace, in the cool of the fall, when the fringed flower of the witch-hazel was the only remaining blossom in all the Fellsway, that I found the most fascinating answers to my many questions about the surrounding countryside. After our last meeting of the season, when we explored every corner of the Woolley home, it seemed, examining the water-color paintings and the delicate pen and ink sketches which our host had made of his beloved Medford and Malden woods and the Mystic River shipyards, it would be easy to steer the conversation in the direction of that romantic industry for which the town on the Mystic was famous until in the nineteenth century the calking maul and adz gave place to the steel-riveting methods of building ships.

While growing up in the shipyards the boy Woolley had plenty of opportunity to see what the notorious Medford rum was doing to the neighborhood, and as he saw the shipbuilding decline, leaving first place industrially to the increasingly prosperous liquor trade, he resolved to do all he could when he reached manhood to suppress the latter. The last time I saw him he proudly showed me a cartoon which he made for use as a campaign circular in 1894. Having become a successful commercial illustrator, with landscape painting and nature study as an avocation, he turned his pictorial talent to political use in connection with the "No License" vote, which carried at that time, after many years of uphill work.

The blue of his eyes deepened as he drew from his pocket a tiny notebook and read aloud some of the clippings he had preserved along with his drawing of the historic Medford House, the gilded saloon which had at one time attracted the thirsty from the neighboring no-license towns. There was one from the Boston Herald which declared:

> It is the sense of every civilized community that the liquor traffic is of such a nature, so liable to promote poverty, disease, unhappiness and crime, that its strict regulation is demanded in the interest of public economy, public virtue and public order.

His graphic cartoons had been torn down in some of the stores where the "Committee of Twenty" campaigners, of whom he was one, had set them up. Yet they had dealt a powerful blow at liquor in the elections. As we talked my memory, for no apparent reason whatever, traveled to a boulder halfway up the steep side of Pine Hill. During a pause in one of the early morning rambles, our gentle friend had begun to draw on the back of an envelope a picture which was providing tremendous delight to an eight-year-old boy. In fluid black lines the artist's pencil drew the form of the jack-in-the-pulpit flower, the deep chalice or pulpit on its stalk, with Jack, a gnomelike little preacher, standing up in it, discoursing to the stems of loosestrife and cinquefoil around him.

He did not achieve the National Academy. He has not been purchased by the museums. His work gave a great measure of happiness to those who knew him. Like many others who have no biographer, he was not known beyond the circumference of a comparatively small group, but the world in which he moved is better for his sojourn there.

PEARL P. STRACHAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Good-by, Cherry Blossoms?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Good-by, Cherry Blossoms?" is timely and suggestive. A vigorous protest should be sent forth in regard to disturbing these gorgeous flowers which through the "generosity of a friendly nation" is providing the annual Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington.

The fact that approximately 213,000 persons have but recently viewed this inspiring sight is ample testimony that the beauty of nature is a far greater lesson in friendship than the cold marble column could ever give. Let's keep our "pink petaled loveliness" and its reflection of good will.

MRS. NELLE JANES WILCOX

Evansville, Ind.

"Good-by, Cherry Blossoms?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I thank you for the splendid editorial entitled "Good-by, Cherry Blossoms?"

As president of a local garden club I am going to ask every member of my club to write our congressmen protesting the proposed change in the Tidal Basin which would necessitate uprooting and attempting to transplant these beautiful trees, in order to make way for the Jefferson Memorial.

Winthrop, Mass. (MRS.) EMLIE B. WALSH

"The Search for Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, entitled "The Search for Peace," has just come to my attention. I feel rather strongly that the conditions cited by you are the first steppingstones to a second European war for the United States—not the road to peace.

During the World War, I was first lieutenant in the Air Service voluntarily, and had been in France slightly more than a year when the Armistice was signed. We in the Air Service felt that President Wilson threw away our victory when he stepped on the boat to attend the conference at Versailles. His broad principles and judicial calm from a safe distance could not stand up under the strain of bargaining with experts whose main objective was material gain.

England needed colonies the least of any country on earth; yet she retained the most of the land taken from Germany in Africa. Some of these colonies might have prevented a Mussolini from gaining power in Italy. A few colonies returned to Germany might have stabilized that country. The United States was left "holding the bag" of war debts after we had saved them from defeat. I do not say that we won the war; we saved them from defeat. We did not "save democracy" the first time, and we could not the second time. As an Australian soldier said to a group of us one time: "What do we care about European problems; Americans, Canadians, and Australians feel the same about things and we are different from Europeans."

Australia did not conscript men for the World War. Why should the United States conscript men for a second European war? Let us put it on a volunteer basis and then those who think they can help Europe settle European problems can join up.

I believe we owe it to our own sons and the "Veterans of Future Wars" to give them a free right of choice. As a member of the American Legion I have proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: Men can be conscripted for the defense of the United States and its territorial possession of Alaska; but they shall not be conscripted nor forced to serve in any other land.

HERBERT L. EVANS

Gladwyne, Penna.

A Challenge to Fluff

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Herman A. Finke, an executive of the National Inventors Congress, says that in the field of invention we have barely scratched the surface; for instance, someone ought to develop a method of eliminating under-the-bed fluff.

Interested in this challenge, this writer did some research on the subject only to find that some such device has not only been invented, but has been in general use for many years. It consists of a stick, or handle, about four to five feet long, usually round and polelike. On one end of this smooth, rounded stick is a metal clamp, and fastened to this clamp is a mass of yarn-like material bound together on a wire generally in the shape of an oval.

Operation is comparatively simple and involves taking this pole, or handle, firmly in the right hand and moving the fuzzy end under the bed for a few seconds each morning. In this manipulation the woolly end of this implement takes up the bed fluff whenever it comes in contact with it, and thereafter only needs to be shaken out an open window or on a back staircase, when the authorities aren't around.

G. LEP.

Boston, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Olive Branch on a Bayonet

By Paul Cremona

ROME

THE conquest of Ethiopia and the foundation of the Fascist Empire in Africa stand to Italians as epoch-making events in Italy's modern history. The consequences of these two events are still very strongly felt in this country and continue to influence both domestic and foreign policy. Even more important perhaps is their bearing on the morale of the Italian people, for the Ethiopian War and failure of the League of Nations' attempt to impose its peaceful will by economic boycott have done more than anything else in the last fifty years to unite the Italians.

Whether they approve of the Fascist régime or not, observers of European politics should take into account indisputable facts. One of them is that something has been changed in this part of Europe and this change is likely to bear upon European politics as a whole.

To understand Italy's present international situation, it is necessary to recognize that the past year has increased a hundredfold Signor Mussolini's popularity among his own people.

The economic situation in Italy is doubtless difficult—maybe more difficult even than last year—the standard of living is low, poverty widespread. There is discontent, of course, largely due to the increasing cost of living, but there is little apparent criticism of the régime, with the exception perhaps of some nuclei of clandestine opposition in the north. The Duce is more than ever complete master of this country and it is probable that nothing short of a European war could make him lose this personal mastership.

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The possibility of a war is a grave problem for Italy, which cannot afford at present to make another war. The Ethiopian campaign has cost a great deal, more than it was worth. Italy needs now to organize her new colony, to rebuild her foreign trade, to restore her economy, to make her victory bear fruit. A war might completely ruin her and Signor Mussolini is therefore quite genuine when he offers an olive branch to the world—even though the branch sprouts from bayonets. Il Duce's policy is now based on three main elements: genuine desire for present peace, intimidation of others by an impression of force, and readiness to go to war if necessary.

From Italy's point of view the international situation would appear quite hopeful if it were not for the Spanish civil war. The slow progress of Gen. Francisco Franco's troops deeply preoccupies the Palazzo Chigi—Italy's Foreign Office. The main purpose of Italian diplomacy is to convince Britain of the necessity to dislodge Señor Largo Caballero's government from the shores of the Mediterranean. If it succeeds, it is thought here that the battle will be almost won; if it fails, more risks will have to be taken.

The Spanish question left aside, the Italian foreign policy forms quite a coherent plan, meant to consolidate peace for some time, if not forever. Much more important than treaties to the Duce is "parallelism of interests." There are common points of understanding and accord, he feels, between Italy and almost any other country, except Russia.

Although in Italian Fascist circles the resentment against countries that applied sanctions a year ago is still strong, the Duce pretends not to keep any rancor in his heart as he needs to re-establish good relations with everybody. The most important nations for him are at present Britain and the United States, the former because it still holds the Mediterranean, the latter because of its resources in raw materials which Italy needs, and its possibilities of credit. Signor Mussolini, it appears, seriously contemplates resuming token payments on war debts, hoping this will free him from the Johnson Act, which prevents war-debt defaulters from floating new loans in the United States.

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Resentment against France still remains very strong. An additional difficulty is that the countries are divided by political differences arising from their opposite domestic régimes. But there is also another deeper gap which separates Italy from France. After many years of fruitless attempts the Duce has certainly begun to undermine France's influence on the Little Entente. He has made plain overtures to Yugoslavia and has been favorably listened to. He is now playing with both Yugoslavia and Roumania the card of defense against Bolshevik action and also using the rather powerful argument of economic interests.

Signor Mussolini's sudden decision to start war on Bolshevism when for fifteen years he has had good relations with the Soviets and even signed a friendly pact with them has naturally caused some astonishment in the world. It can be said on good authority that the Spanish civil war caused this change of policy, following Maxim Litvinoff's activity at Geneva which aroused the dictator's wrath.

In short, Italy's diplomatic situation can be considered today considerably improved if compared with last year. But naturally the international position of this country will depend in the future on the state of her economy, and this remains still a very dark spot that requires the most careful attention of the Italian Government and Italy's master, Benito Mussolini.